

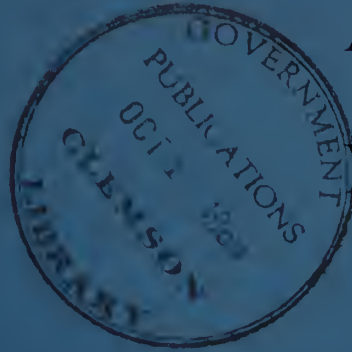
129.74 : 3 29/3

Clemson University



3 1604 019 773 698

Georgetown Residential Architecture NORTHEAST



MAP
OF
GEORGETOWN D.C.

Published by
FAEHTZ & PRATT
1874.

GEORGETOWN RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE - NORTHEAST

Northwest Washington, District of Columbia

Historic American Buildings Survey Selections

Number 5

Issued Jointly By

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Room 7000, Interior Building
18th and C Streets, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20240

and

THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801 19th Street, N.W. - Washington, D. C. 20006

I

TABLE OF CONTENTS


I	Table of Contents	Page ii
II	Preface	v
III	Map of Georgetown	vii
IV	Introduction	ix
V	Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey Washington, D. C. Records	

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGETOWN

Edgar Patterson House, 1241 30th Street, N. W.	3
Andrew Ross Tenant House I, 1208 30th Street, N. W.	17
Andrew Ross Tenant House II, 1210 30th Street, N. W.	33
Crawford-Cassin House, 3017 O Street, N. W.	47
Smith-Morton Row House, 3034 P Street, N. W.	65
Methodist Episcopal Parsonage House, 1221 28th Street, N. W.	81
Federal/Victorian Frame House, 3015 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.	95

William Knowles House, 1228 30th Street, N. W.	Page 111
Wheatley Town House, 3043 N Street, N. W.	127
De La Roche-Jewell Tenant House, 1320 30th Street, N. W.	143
James I. Barrett House, 1400 29th Street, N. W.	155
Cooke's Row, Villa No. 3, 3013 Q Street, N. W.	169
Grafton Tyler Double House, 1314 30th Street, N. W.	187
Albert Jackson House, 1694 31st Street, N. W.	205
Mariner-Lewis House, 3099 Q Street, N. W.	215
IV APPENDIX	229



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/georgetownreside05comm>

PREFACE

This study of residential architecture in the northeast section of Georgetown is the third in a series of documents prepared under the auspices of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Historic American Buildings Survey. The first study was made in the summer of 1966, twenty six commercial structures on Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, published as volumes 2 and 3 in "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." In the summer of 1967 the second project was begun, an extensive study of the Georgetown waterfront. These documents have been printed in a booklet, Georgetown Historic Waterfront, published by the Commission of Fine Arts and the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and in volume 4 in "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." A three year survey of the architecture in the neighborhood of Georgetown University, begun by volunteers, is to be published in 1969.

This study is limited to residential architecture in the northeast area: the area bounded by M Street to the south; Wisconsin Avenue to the west; R Street to the north; and Rock Creek to the east. A study of additional residences and institutional buildings primarily in this northeast area is being undertaken in the summer of 1969.

KEY TO NORTHEAST GEORGETOWN MAP

- a. Edgar Patterson House, 1241 30th Street, N. W.
- b. Andrew Ross Tenant House I, 1208 30th Street, N. W.
- c. Andrew Ross Tenant House II, 1210 30th Street, N. W.
- d. Crawford-Cassin House, 3017 O Street, N. W.
- e. Smith-Morton Row House, 3034 P Street, N. W.
- f. Methodist Episcopal Parsonage House, 1221 28th Street, N. W.
- g. Federal/Victorian Frame House, 3015 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.
- h. William Knowles House, 1228 30th Street, N. W.
- i. Wheatley Town House, 3034 N Street, N. W.
- j. De La Roche-Jewell Tenant House, 1320 30th Street, N. W.
- k. James I. Barrett House, 1400 29th Street, N. W.
- l. Cooke's Row, Villa No. 3, 3013 Q Street, N. W.
- m. Grafton Tyler Double House, 1314 30th Street, N. W.
- n. Albert Jackson House, 1694 31st Street, N. W.
- o. Mariner-Lewis House, 3099 Q Street, N. W.

OAK HILL CEMETERY





Smith-Morton Row Houses

This early nineteenth century streetscape is one of facade continuity and understated individuality.

INTRODUCTION

Georgetown provides a vivid picture of the development of nineteenth century residential architecture. Mirroring the changing patterns of life and taste, the architecture reveals a continuity which gives to Georgetown its distinctive character. The word conservative best describes the continuities present in nineteenth century Georgetown architecture--conservative in its style, in its definition of architecture as elaborated construction and in its recognition of existing context. There is very little of the architecture of theatrical display or of violent contrast with the work of the past. In addition the architectural developments in Georgetown follow leading contemporary trends in the United States but are frequently from one to three decades later. This position is one which naturally screens out excesses and tends to the normative middle course.

Contributing to the continuity in the residential architecture of Georgetown's northeast is the dominance of the builder-architect rather than the designer-architect. At present an architect's name can be associated with only one building examined in this study. Control of the middle and upper middle class architecture by the constructor accounts in part for the similarities in style, and the



Wheatley Town Houses

This mid nineteenth century row combines earlier geometric simplicity with Victorian detail enrichments.

architecture is a record of social differences, changing life styles and alterations of the modes of individual expression as much as it tendencies toward standard solutions. The most obvious manner in which the vernacular builder's imprint is visible is in the similar manner of utilization of the materials of wood, brick and cast iron. With these raw materials standard house solutions are developed and repeated over the streets of Georgetown. Of the examples in this survey, the Andrew Ross Tenant Houses, the De La Roche-Jewell Tenant Houses and the Wheatley Town Houses exemplify this standardization.

The builders and architects of Georgetown's northeast evidence a special sensitivity to physical pattern and context in which their architectural projects are placed. This category of the visual continuities of the residences examined is most important to the special character of Georgetown. The block pattern established in the commercial and residential streets of the early nineteenth century is recognized by most later examples. Conveniently salable lots of from 20' x 60' to 20' x 100' provide the basic framework into which fit the normative sidehall plans. Three bays form the normal facade division; building heights rarely exceed two and one half or three storys. There is in these buildings a careful recognition of the street facade. Not only are height, width, and setback generally well coordinated along a particular street, but even in free-standing examples such as the Mariner-Lewis House, there is careful adaptation to the site.

These remarks do not deny the distinctiveness and the individuality of the residential architecture of northeast Georgetown. This



Cooke's Row, Villa No. 3

These late nineteenth century picturesque villas break with the usual row house pattern to recognize the Victorian desire for variety, individuality, and a more natural setting.

is the documentation of a single regional character. The architectural building types representing widely divergent social groups range from tenant houses such as De La Roche-Jewell to large scale single family residences as in the Mariner-Lewis or Crawford-Cassin Houses.

Stylistic temporal change throughout the nineteenth century is revealed with special clarity in Georgetown's northeast. The examples portray the gradual change from linear to plastic form, from a stricter definition of order to one allowing more freedom and variety, from facades which are more horizontal and balanced to more vertical yet more sheltered.

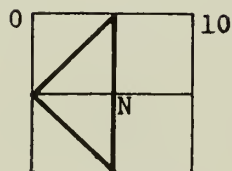
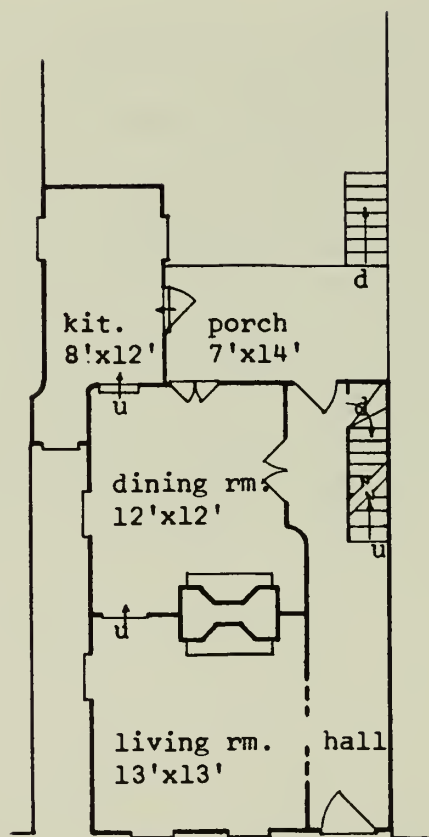
Because of the essentially conservative nature of Georgetown architecture, it is especially important to note the changes in form of the residential architecture which document the rise of individual expression. Certainly the residence, as the most personal of building types, mirrors this rise most effectively. Individuality and independence are evidenced in several different ways as the century moves to a close. Plans become more asymmetrical as in the Albert Jackson House, and rooms become more distinctively positioned and ordered as in Cooke's Row or in the Mariner-Lewis House. Facades and roof lines become more picturesque and baroque as in Cooke's Row or in the Grafton Tyler double house. Ornamentation becomes more elaborate and profuse as an outward display of wealth. There is an accentuation on the uniqueness of overall shapes and patterns used on both interiors and exteriors. Everywhere there is the Victorian spirit of floral nature and bracketed villa overcoming the older image of the refined and urban townhouse of the earlier nineteenth century.

EDGAR PATTERSON HOUSE

1241 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



30th Street

EDGAR PATTERSON HOUSE

Location: 1241 30th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the east side of 30th Street (formerly Washington Street) midway between Olive and N Streets.

Present Owner: Mrs. Celicia P. Bolin

Present Occupants: Miss Martha Pat Bell
Miss Dale House
Miss Judy Ruffner

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: The combination of a wooden second story overhanging a brick first floor makes this house unique in Georgetown. However, both historical information and careful architectural study give evidence that the house was originally a one story frame, the present brick first floor being the original basement.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1211, lot 812 (formerly Square 41, lot 153 and 154). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1796 Deed June 23, 1796, recorded June 24, 1796 in
Liber B folio 511
Thomas Beall
To
Peter Casanave
Lot 153

1806 Deed April 12, 1806, recorded May 19, 1806 in
Liber P folio 193
Samuel Brooke, Trustee
To
George Thomson
Lot 153

EDGAR PATTERSON HOUSE
HABS No. DC-177 (Page 2)

- 1807 Tax Deed June 29, 1807, recorded July 18, 1807 in
Liber S folio 37
George Magruder, Collector of the Corporation of
Georgetown
To
Alexander Suter
Sold for taxes as the property of the grantee
Lot 153
- 1808 Deed December 28, 1808, recorded January 31, 1809 in
Liber V folio 207
John Peter and wife Harriet
To
Edgar Patterson
Lot 154
- 1813 Deed November 3, 1813, recorded January 17, 1814 in
Liber AG folio 28
Edgar Patterson
To
Henry Foxall
Lots 153 and 154
Consideration: \$4212.80
- 1858 Deed January 20, 1858, recorded January 21, 1858 in
Liber JAS 148 folio 159
Philip T. Berry, et al
(Trustee for the estate of Henry Foxall)
To
Margaret Ann F. Osborne
Parts of lots 153-154
- Deed January 20, 1858, recorded February 3, 1858 in
Liber JAS 149 folio 98
Philip T. Berry
Margaret A. F. Osborn
To
William Redin
- Deed January 20, 1858, recorded February 3, 1858 in
Liber JAS 149 folio 93
William Redin
To
Sarah Berry, wife of Philip T. Berry

- 1869 Deed April 1, 1869, recorded April 3, 1869 in
Liber D 5 folio 172
Sarah Berry
To
Richard A. Macomb
- 1917 Deed July 23, 1917, recorded August 3, 1917 in
Liber 4002 folio 155
Heirs of Richard Macomb
To
Marianna Stanton
- 1921 Deed February 24, 1921, recorded February 25, 1921 in
Liber 4455 folio 381
Marianna Stanton
To
Benjamin A. King
- Deed February 28, 1921, recorded March 2, 1921 in
Liber 4500 folio 224
Benjamin A. King
To
Anna P. Beardsley
- Deed March 19, 1921, recorded April 20, 1921 in
Liber 4499 folio 291
Anna P. Beardsley
To
M. Harold Keady and wife Anna Margie
- 1923 Deed February 6, 1923, recorded February 14, 1923 in
Liber 4904 folio 35
M. Harold Keady
To
Anna Virginia Huey
- 1930 Deed October 7, 1930, recorded October 14, 1930 in
Liber 6492 folio 547
Anna Virginia Huey
To
Elizabeth C. Tandy

- 1962 Deed May 3, 1962, recorded May 17, 1962 in
Liber 11803 folio 19
Elizabeth C. Tandy
To
Joseph Allen Patterson
- 1963 Deed January 3, 1963, recorded January 7, 1963 in
Liber 11928 folio 406
Joseph Allen Patterson
To
Cecilia McCallum Parker Bolin

2. Date of erection: The Georgetown Assessments for 1808
(National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 8)
give the following information:

Edgar Patterson

July 21, 1809	John Peter lot 154 Beall's	\$ 150
August 11, 1811	1 story frame on 153 Beall's	
August 17, 1812	Alexander Suter lot 153 Beall's	\$ 400

The house is assessed as a frame dwelling through the 1818-1819 assessments (roll 11).

The Boschke map published in 1861 shows only the original front portion of the house. Sometime before 1870 the frame portion was recognized as the second story. The assessment for 1865 (roll 12) is:

Sarah Berry

153 and 154	132' Washington Street	120' deep	\$ 640
Improvements	Two Story Brick and Frame House		\$ 900

The Hopkins Atlas of 1890 shows the outline of the house in its present state with the rear porch and kitchen block.

3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The present brick first floor was originally the basement to the house and was converted to the first floor by 1840. The present kitchen and back porch are not original to the house but are late 19th century. The higher elevation of the dining room-stairway

half of the first floor appears to be a 20th century renovation. Interior partitions and door openings have been changed significantly on both floors.

6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:

1858	Ancus M. Hoffar, dentist, h. 108 Washington
1870	Henry Woodward, clerk
1872-1880	Richard Macomb, printer
1881-1915	Macomb family members
1918	vacant
1919	Mrs. Lillian Kengla
1921	vacant
1922-23	Martin H. Keady
1924-27	Mrs. Antoinette Funk
1928	vacant
1929-30	Drew Pearson
1932-42	Elizabeth Tandy
1943	Albert Dick
	Mary Reed
	Hugh R. Stephenson
1948	Ruth Philips
1954-56	Mrs. Bessie Trout
1960	Nancy Riley
1962-64	Joseph Patterson
1965	Albert Corbett

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1241 30th Street is a house type which is unique in Georgetown today. With its frame second floor overhanging a lower floor of brick, its massive central brick chimney and its steep gable roof facing the street, this house is a good example of modest late colonial design. These characteristics and others suggest that this house may be one of the oldest remaining in Georgetown.
2. Condition of fabric: The house is in good condition on both interior and exterior. There has been some remodelling to make the house servicable for 20th century living. There are also two major alterations. First, it appears that the original entry to the house was at what is now the position of the southern most second floor window of the facade. This is surmised from evidence of repair of the flooring at that position and from the fact that before 1830, 30th Street was considerably higher at this point, but was excavated in connection with the building of the C. and O. canal after 1830. A second major alteration was the addition of a 3 story brick kitchen addition to the northeast of the main block adjoining the present dining room. This addition appears to be of early to mid-19th century date.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This two story brick and frame house faces west onto 30th Street between Olive and N Streets and its south wall is approximately 105' north of the centerline of Olive Street. The house has a 3 bay facade about 20' in length and is approximately 40' in total depth.
2. Foundations: At present the house is on grade at the facade while at the east elevation the rear yard is excavated so that a basement level opens directly out onto the rear yard. Foundation material is brick.

3. Wall construction: The ground floor is of brick construction while the second floor is a clapboard covered wood frame. At the facade, the second floor projects 8" beyond the brick face of the ground floor. This projection is visually supported by flaring wood brackets of 18th century design.
4. Framing: Not visible.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: A wood frame porch, 7' deep by 14' wide is positioned to the east of the main block and is entered from the stairhall, dining room, and kitchen of the first floor.
6. Chimneys: A special feature of the dwelling is the large 5 1/2' by 4' chimney located at the center of the main portion of the house between the living and dining rooms. It is two sided, with fireplaces at both its east and west sides. At the roof, this chimney breaks through the ridge and then is topped by a six course battered cap.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The entry door is of modern date and has a 5 light fixed transom. As mentioned earlier, it is likely that the original door was at the second floor directly over the present location.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Windows at the ground floor typically are 6/6 light double-hung wood sash. Those at the second floor are 9/6 light double-hung wood sash. These windows appear to be 20th century replacements of earlier units. Shutters are used at the facade for both first and second floor windows. These are single panel fixed louvered and painted black.

At the rear, window and door openings in both the brick kitchen ell and the east elevation of the main block are bridged by 2" and 3" wood lintels.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The gabled roof, with its ridge perpendicular to the street, has a standing seam metal covering at the north pitch and an asphalt shingle covering at the south pitch.

b. Cornice, eaves: At the west facade the gable rakes are edged by a 5" molded wood cornice. This cornice is terminated at end by a short 1' horizontal return. The west elevation gable end is terminated by a simple cornice board.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are none.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: This side hall plan house with kitchen ell has its staircase located at the southeast corner of the main block at the end of the hall. At the first floor there is a front living room, a back dining room in the gabled portion and a kitchen in the ell. The floor level of the dining room and the east half of the hall are 6" above that of the living room and the floor level of the kitchen is 11" above that of the dining room. At the second floor there are front and back bedrooms and a bathroom in the rear ell. A basement extends under the ell and under the eastern half of the main section of the house.
2. Stairways: The 1/4 turn staircase to the second floor, located at the eastern end of the entry hall is of late 18th century appearance. It ascends thirteen 8" risers from west to east with corner winders turning to the north as the second floor is reached. Details of the stair are quite simple. The rail is a 3/4 round section, the newel is a square 2 1/2" post, and there are two simple rectangular balusters per 10" tred. Below this is the basement stairway with a platform at the east and ten risers down from east to west.
3. Flooring: The second floor retains handsome wide board pine flooring with several pieces being 1' to 1' 2" in width. The first floor has a few wide boards in the living room and the front half of the entry hall but generally is 20th century narrow boarding.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are painted plaster over brick or lath.
5. Doors and doorways: The oldest doors in the house (pre 1850) are at the second floor from the front to the back bedroom and from the hall to the back bedroom. These are both simple 6 panel doors.

6. Decorative features and trim: First floor trim is of 20th century date and consists of 2" door and window trim and a 6" baseboard. Probably of 19th century date, however, is a 3' 4" high chair rail in the living room. Below the rail the wall is furred out 1 1/2" to form a simple dado band.

Trim at the front bedroom on the second floor is probably of 19th century date and consists of simple 1 1/2" door and window trim and a 6" baseboard.

7. Notable hardware: The only notable item of hardware is that the windows at the second floor use metal strip weight hangers.
8. Lighting: There is nothing of note.
9. Heating: The major features of the interior are the four wood mantelpieces surrounding each of the fireplaces on the first and second floors. In the living room the mantelpiece is probably of 20th century date in imitation of 19th century design. It is 4' 6" x 4' 5" high with a 6" deep mantel shelf. The dining room mantel piece is of a more plausible 18th century type and is 5' x 4' 6" high with a 6" x 5' 9" mantel shelf. The mantel is of very simple design having two vertical sideboards, a lintel board between these, a strip trim under the mantel shelf and three piece strip trim. The latter consists of a vertical trim at the outer edge of both vertical boards and a horizontal strip terminating and connecting these two across the lintel board at a height of about 3 1/2".

At the second floor both bedroom mantelpieces are of similar design to that in the dining room. That at the front room is 4' 3" x 4' 3" with a 7" x 5' mantel shelf. That at the rear room is 3' 8" x 4' 3" high. Both of these are of late 18th century type and have brick hearths and firebacks.

The present heating system has radiator units in each room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: This house is set in a group of small row houses on one of the older resi-

dential streets of Georgetown. As indicated earlier, its setting has been dramatically changed by the early 19th century excavation of the slope of 30th Street at this point.

2. Enclosures: The rear yard is enclosed by 7' high brick wall at the east and a 10' high brick retaining wall at the north. The south side of the yard is closed by a 5' high wood fence.
3. Outbuildings: Foundation remains located 27' east of the east wall of the kitchen ell and at 8' from the north brick wall of the rear yard have not been identified with any particular past function.
4. Walks: The dwelling fronts onto a brick herringbone pattern sidewalk.
5. Landscaping: A brick patio the east of the kitchen ell is about 9' square. A medium sized maple tree shades the facade on 30th Street.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968

Edgar Patterson House
facade



photos: J. Alexander



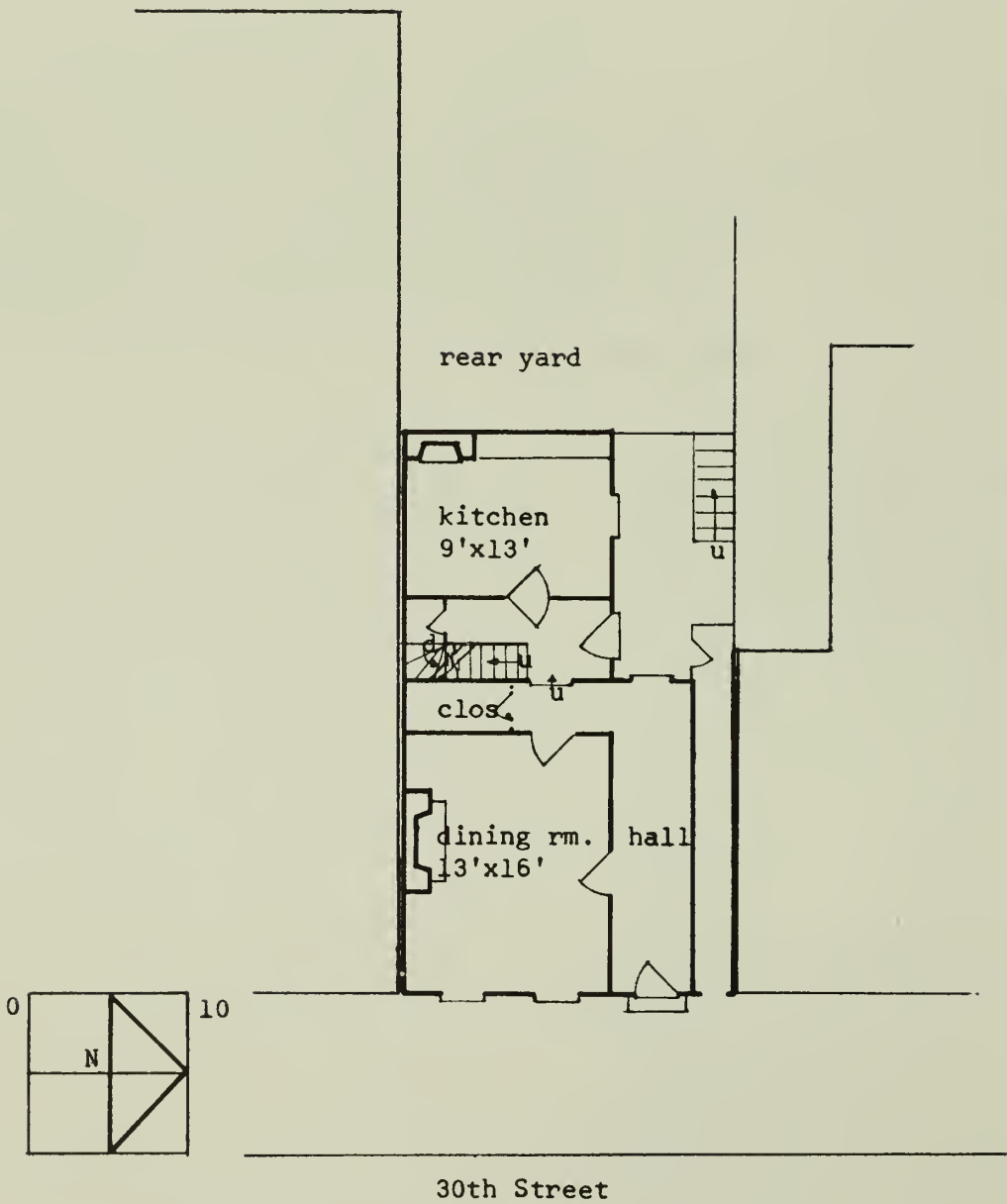
rear view

ANDREW ROSS TENANT HOUSE I

1208 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



ANDREW ROSS TENANT HOUSE I

Location: 1208 30th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C. is located on the west side of 30th Street (formerly Washington) midway between M (formerly Bridge Street) and Olive Street. The house forms a pair with 1210 to the north but is separated by a narrow passageway.

Present Owner: Dorothea de Schweinitz

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: This house is a good example of the early 19th century modest row type dwelling. It was erected along with 1210 30th Street and the Ross and Getty building described in HABS No. DC-113.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1209 (formerly 39, lot 883, formerly 802 in Beall's Addition to Georgetown. The following references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1787 Deed October 11, 1787, recorded October 11, 1787 in
 Liber C folio 668
 Thomas Beall
 To
 Charles Magruder
 Brook Magruder
 Lot 18 (Montgomery Co. Land Records, Rockville, Md.)

1801 Deed June 27, 1801, recorded November 2, 1801 in
 Liber G folio 342
 Eleanor Magruder
 To
 Thomas Sim Lee

1810 Deed February 17, 1810, recorded February 28, 1810 in
 Liber Y folio 45
 Thomas Sim Lee
 To
 Andrew Ross
 Robert Getty

Lots 18 and 19

"One equal moiety to the said Andrew Ross...and
the other undivided moiety to the said Robert
Getty..."

- 1827 Deed June 5, 1827, recorded June 14, 1827 in
Liber WB 17 folio 522
Richard Smith,
William S. Nicholls, Trustees
To
President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of the
United States
Conveys by default of payment of Andrew Ross, one
lot with a three story brick house on the northwest
corner of Bridge and Washington Street, about 21'
on the former and 50' on the latter. One other
piece of ground with the three story brick ware-
house situated on Washington Street and adjoining
the corner aforesaid fronting about 26' on the
said Street by 40' deep. Also a piece of ground
with the three story brick dwelling house thereon
erected North of and adjoining the last described
warehouse also 21' front by 40' deep.
- 1842 Deed March 30, 1842, recorded March 30, 1842 in
Liber WB 91 folio 35
Richard Smith, Trustee
William S. Nicholls
To
Oscar Alston
Consideration: \$800.00
- 1849 Deed November 22, 1843, recorded May 14, 1844 in
Liber WB 108 folio 86
Oscar Alston
To
Joseph H. Fleet
Consideration: \$800.00
- 1869 Deed July 30, 1869, recorded October 13, 1869 in
Liber D 14 folio 185
Hermione C. Fleet (guardian)
To
Charles H. Peters

Sold at a public auction November 30, 1863 for
\$1800 (Decree SCDC 1448 Doc. #9).

Deed August 21, 1869, recorded October 13, 1869 in
Liber D 14 folio 186
Charles H. Peters et ux Cora Louisa
To
Harione C. Fleet

1873 Deed May 22, 1873, recorded May 24, 1873 in
Liber 722 folio 19
H. C. Fleet
To
James Goddard

1913 Deed February 17, 1913, recorded March 21, 1913 in
Liber 3608 folio 409
Morgan R. Goddard
Frederick L. Goddard
Alice D. Goddard
Trustees and beneficiaries of James Goddard,
deceased
To
Mary W. Goddard

1925 Will of Mary W. Goddard, Will 126/503,
Devises all of her estate to Morgan R., Frederick
L., and Alice D. Goddard as joint tenants for life
with power to sell and convey with remainder over
to Maryland Agriculture College of Maryland.

Morgan R. Goddard died May 21, 1918
Alice D. Goddard died February 23, 1935

1941 Deed February 14, 1941, recorded March 1, 1941 in
Liber 7584 folio 350
Frederick L. Goddard, unmarried,
"surviving tenant for life under the will of Mary
W. Goddard, deceased, acting herein in exercise
of the power of sale and conveyance conferred upon
him by said will"
To
Irene Morley

1941 Deed February 26, 1941, recorded March 1, 1941 in
Liber 7584 folio 352
Irene Morley
To
John Lipscomb
Consideration: \$6,500.00

1942 Deed April 8, 1942, recorded April 11, 1942 in
Liber 7742 folio 52
John Lipscomb et ux Mary R.
To
Dorothea de Schweinitz

2. Date of erection: Between 1810 and 1811. The Deed of Partition, September 23, 1811, recorded November 7, 1811 in Liber AB folio 240 mentions the five houses and buildings erected by Andrew Ross.
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: There is evidence of changes of many interior partitions. The present north-south wall between the kitchen and stairway was located 3' to the west under the present stairs. The northwest corner of the front section of third floor was changed when the bath was added. A new marble floor has been put in the front entry. In the rear portion of the main level the floor has been elevated 10". The back fireplace appears to have been rebuilt when this entire back portion was altered.
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:

1855-58	James Fleet (colored), music-teacher
1863-70	Mrs. Hermione Fleet, widow
1871-72	Genevieve Fleet, Teacher
	H. C. Fleet, widow
	James H. Fleet, teacher
1875	Mary King, widow Andrew J.
1912-23	Albert P. Hart, salesman
1924-27	Max Rosen, shoemaker (His shop was located at 3005 M Street.)
1930	Rick William
1931-37	William Williams
1939-41	Mrs. Hattie Williams
	George Halloway
1942	vacant
1943	Dorothea de Schweinitz

2. The Georgetown Assessments of 1813-1818 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 9) show an assessment to Andrew Ross, July 9, 1817 for the three story brick houses on Washington Street at 10,500. The following assessment in 1818-19 (roll 11) gives an assessment for the entire group of five three story brick houses on both Washington and Bridge Streets at 22,500.
3. Miss de Schweinitz, the present owner and occupant of the house has been extremely active in the preservation of Georgetown. In 1951, along with the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, she found Historic Georgetown Incorporated. She served as president of the corporation from 1966-1968, Secretary from 1951-67 and was a member of the board from 1951-57 and 1959-68. Miss de Schweinitz was instrumental in writing and securing passage of the Old Georgetown Act of 1950.

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1208 30th Street is a good example of a Federal house which is modest in elaboration but ample in size. Its simple, well-proportioned facade and its plain interiors--ornamented only by mantelpieces and fine furnishings--are typical of the merchant class homes of the period.
2. Condition of fabric: Both the interior and the exterior are in good to excellent condition. There has been alteration of the exterior as the facade has been marred by a recent sand-blasting and the rear elevation (west) has been repainted. The interiors have been altered significantly by the addition of a series of 20th century stud partitions.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This 3 1/2 story brick row type house faces east onto 30th Street between M and Olive Streets and its south wall is approximately 105' north of the center-

line of M Street. The four bay front is 21' 6" wide and the depth is approximately 35'.

2. Foundations: Foundations at the east, west and south are of brick while that of the north is of uncoursed stone masonry. In addition, similar stone foundation walls are present at both the north and south corners of the west wall of the rear section of the basement. At the south foundation wall the chimney is supported by a pair of brick cheek walls bridged by a 3' 6" wide semicircular brick arch.
3. Wall construction: This wall bearing brick structure has the west and north elevations faced with red brick laid in common bond. The facade (east) is faced with red brick in Flemish bond.
4. Framing: 19th century roof framing for both the east and west sections of the house has 3" x 3 1/2" rafters rough hewn on one side and sawn on the other. 20th century wood tie boards and bracing has been added. 19th century framing of the first floor is with 3" x 11" joists running north-south. They are rough hewn on one side and sawn on the other face. The wood spandrel at the south wall fireplace is slotted through the north-south joists and wood pin-wedged against them.

Framing of the east section of the first floor is with 20th century joists of nominal 2" x 10" dimension. A mid-20th century 8" steel WF beam in the basement replaces an earlier wood beam in supporting the east-west wall between the dining room and the hall at the first floor. The beam is supported by three 4" pipe columns.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: There is a mid-20th century wood plank steel framed balcony at the second floor north wall. It is supported by steel brackets and extends from the west wall of the main block to the rear (west) wall of the rear block. Five wood risers give access to the balcony from the rear patio.
6. Chimneys: The house has two brick chimneys; one at the center of the south wall of the east section, and one at the south end of the west wall of the kitchen (west) section. At the south wall the 3' 4" x 4' 4" is a party unit with the building to south. That at the west wall is 4' 8" x 2' 4". Both have very simple brick caps.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The present entry door is a 19th century 3' 2" wood six panel door with a three light transom above. It rests on a single piece sandstone threshold and is surrounded by a wood enframement of probably 19th century date. The jambs are panelled, and the door is framed by two simple flat pilasters supporting a three step architrave. The simple wood entablature is crowned by a dentil band and simple corona. A 20th century 12 light wood door at the north wall of the stair hall gives exit to the north side patio. At the second floor is a triple sash window to the balcony.

At the north side of the east section of the house, a brick semicircular arch approximately 2' 6" wide heads the opening giving access to the exterior ground level passage.

- b. Windows and shutters: The facade is fitted with 6/6 light double-hung sash windows at the third floor and 9/6 light double-hung sash windows at the first two floors. Originally the northern, and the southern-center, bay at both the second and third floors probably did not have window openings. Instead there were recesses 4" deep to receive closed shutters. At present three of these shuttered recesses are extant while that at the southern-center, second floor, has been opened in the mid-20th century. It has received a 9/6 light double-hung wood sash window. At the first floor, in addition to the east wall windows, the 3' x 5' 6" 12/12 light double-hung sash at the north wall of the rear block is probably of 19th century date.

At the second floor, windows probably of 19th century date include a 1' 10" x 5' 6" 6/4 light double-hung sash at the north end of the west wall of the main block, and a 3' x 5' 6" 12/12 light double-hung sash at the north wall of the rear section.

Third floor 19th century windows include a 6/6 light double-hung sash 2' 10" wide at the north wall of the

rear section and a 4/4 light double-hung sash at the north and of the west wall of the front section of the house.

Masonry openings at the east elevation have wood sills but have neither wood nor masonry arched lintels. Support of the brick course over the openings has not been sufficient as evidenced by sagging; thus some of the window heads have had steel lintels installed.

Shutters at the east elevation are one panel horizontal louvered shutters at the third floor and two panel horizontal louvered shutters at the first and second floors. All shutters are painted black.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof over the main east section of the house is gabled with the ridge running parallel to the street. The narrower rear section has a shed roof running up from the north to the south party wall.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The facade has a simple three course cornice with the center course a sawtooth header band. Gutters and downspouts are of metal.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The one dormer at the center of the east slope of the gabled roof is sided with sheet metal, has a pedimental cornice, and is fitted with a new 6/6 light double-hung sash.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The basic floor plan is an "L" with a large front room on each floor separated by a north-south stairway from a narrower rear room. At present the first floor (with 8' 11" ceilings) has a front dining room, a front north side stair hall, and a rear kitchen. The kitchen and the north-south stairhall floor level is 10" above the floor level of the front section. There is no evidence to indicate that this was not the case in the 19th century.

The second floor (with 9' 4" ceilings) contains a front living room and a rear bedroom. A lavatory at the north-west corner of the rear section has been added in the mid-20th century.

The third floor (with 8' 5" ceilings) contains a front and a rear bedroom, a bathroom at the north-west corner of the front section and a bathroom at the north-west corner of the rear section. The bathrooms have been added in the mid-20th century.

2. Stairways: A 2' 4" wide half turn stairway is located at the rear section of the house at the west wall of the front section. From the first floor ascent nine 8 1/2" risers from north to south to the landing and back south to north, four risers to the second floor. The run to the third floor is nine risers to the landing and back six to the upper level.

Nineteenth century details of the main stairway include a straight wood 3/4 round railing from a 2 1/4" square wood newel at each floor to each landing and from each landing to the next floor. There are two simple 1" x 1/2" rectangular balusters per tread. There are no stringer features.

Access to the attic is by a 20th century ladder-type wood stair of nine risers. Under the main stairway, wood stairway of eleven open risers with corner winders gives access to the basement.

3. Flooring: Attic flooring is with large 19th century random width pine flooring approximately 8" to 12" wide. The three main levels have 19th century 6" to 8" random width pine flooring running east-west. The basement has a 20th century concrete floor slab. The slab under the west portion of the house is 7" higher than that under the east section.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of plaster, painted or wall papered.
5. Doorways and doors: 19th century wood doors to the stairway at the west wall of the main gabled section have six wood panels with splayed faces on the stair hall side and plain reverse faces.
6. Decorative features and trim: 19th century trim includes simple quarter round type 1 3/4" window trim in the front section of the house at the second and third floors. The

19th century door trim in the upper two floors is 4 1/2" wide with a raised mold edge. Corners are mitered and no plinth blocks are used. A 7" high baseboard used at all levels of the front section of the house is probably of 19th century date.

Much of the trim of the first floor dining room and of all floors of the rear section is of 20th century date. In the north side hall Greek Revival type 5" doorway trim with corner blocks and plinth blocks is probably of 19th century date but may not be original to the house.

7. Notable hardware: Hardware is of 20th century date.
8. Lighting: There is nothing of 19th century date or of special note.
9. Heating: The only major ornamental architectural features of the interiors are the three wood mantelpieces of the front block. That at the first floor is a 20th century reconstruction of a Federal type mantelpiece. The mantel is 5' 8" x 4' 8" high with a bulging architrave, a dentil band and a 6" mantel shelf.

The second floor fireplace of the main section has a brick hearth flush with the floor boards, a brick fire-back, a plastered facing, and a wood 4' 10" x 4' 10" mantelpiece. The mantel is fitted with a 7" x 5' 6" straight line shelf. The area under this shelf is divided into five panels with those at the center and the ends projecting approximately 1/2". The two intermediary blocks have single rectangular cut outs with curved corners. The London putty features of the mantel have been reconstructed in the 1940's. The narrow vertical end blocks are set with putty features in the form of an eagle standing on a bouquet. This is probably a 20th century addition. The large horizontal center block has London putty features in the form of an eagle, two draperies, and two rinceaus. This also was probably recast in the 20th century reconstruction. The fireplace is enframed by a pair of pilasters with inset 1/8 round columns, reeded and diagonally bound.

At the third floor the 19th century fireplace has both a brick hearth flush with the floor boards and a brick

fireback as in the fireplace below. The wood mantelpiece is 4' 10" x 4' 6" high with a 7" x 6' shelf. The area under the shelf is divided into five panels. The two end and the center panel project approximately 1/2". The intermediary units have single semicircular-ended rectangular cut-outs. Here also the London putty features of the mantelpiece have been reconstructed and restored in the 1940's. The large horizontal central panel has a putty crown and wheat sheaf motif surrounded by rinceaus which is probably of the 20th century date. The end vertical panels have 19th century putty features in the form of an urn with flowers.

Fireplaces in the rear section of the house at the south end of the west wall have simple wood mantelpieces. That at the second floor appears of 19th century date. It is 5' x 4' 9" high with a 7" mantel shelf. The area under the shelf is divided into five panels with the intermediary panels being vertically reeded.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: This brick row type house with the building to the north forms a pair of fine Federal homes around the corner from a group of Federal commercial-residential buildings on M Street. As one comes upon Georgetown from the center of Washington, this residential-commercial ensemble marks a significant boundry of the remains of Federal Georgetown.
2. Enclosures: The north side yard and the rear yard are enclosed by approximately 7' high brick walls at the north, south, and west.
3. Outbuildings: A 20th century wood frame shed is set in the corner of the rear yard formed by the west wall of the rear block of the house and the south brick enclosing wall and has 19th century window shutters.
4. Walks: There is a passage at the north side of the house 2' 6" wide by 8' 3" high that gives access to the street from the side yard. The east facade abuts a brick paved walk extending from the facade to the curb.

5. Landscaping: A patio to the west of the rear block is paved with slate edged with brick while the yard to the north of the rear section of the house has white and black marble paving. Planting of the rear yard includes a border around the patio with a magnolia tree at the northwest corner. A dogwood tree is at the south center of the patio.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968

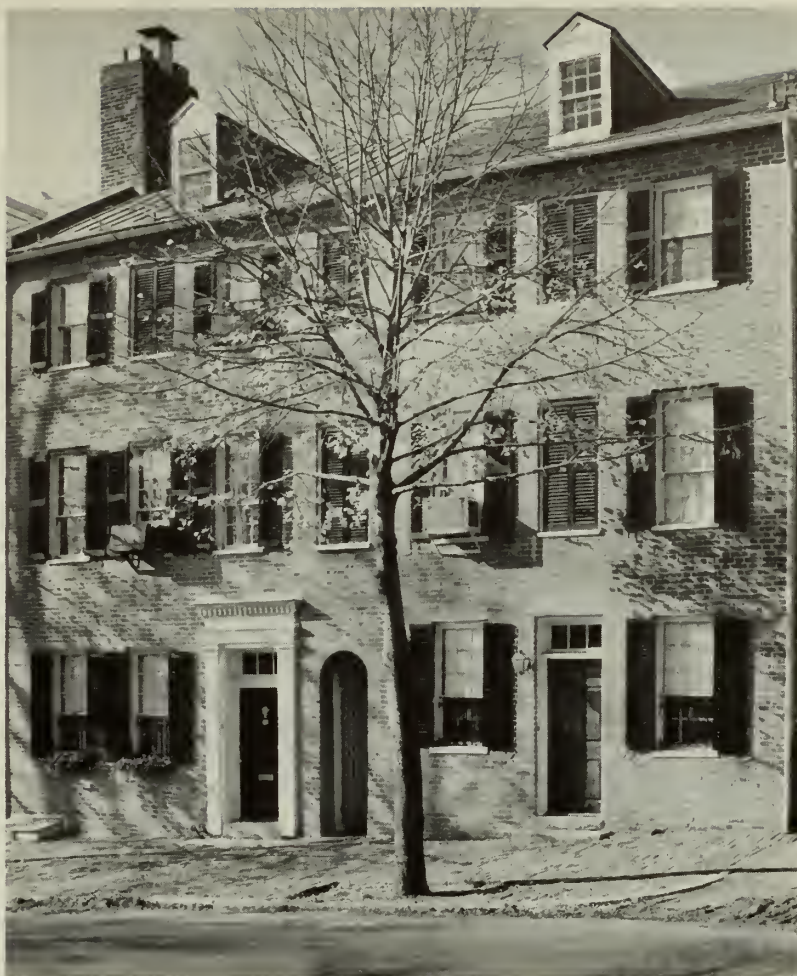


photo: J. Alexander



Andrew Ross Tenant House I
fireplace, third floor

photos: J. Alexander



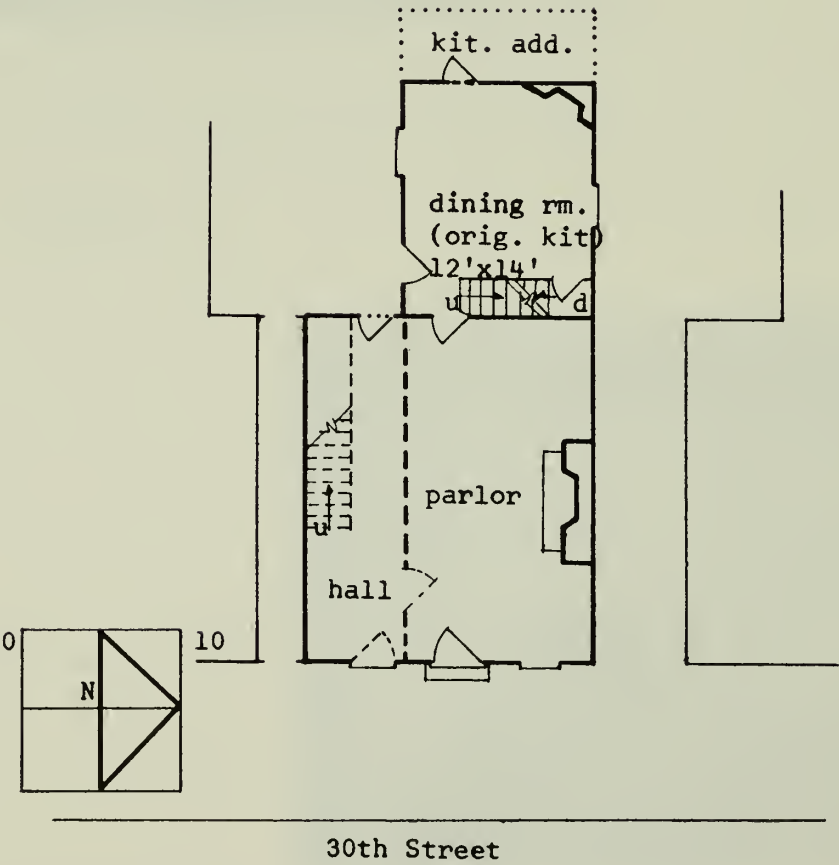
living room, second floor

ANDREW ROSS TENANT HOUSE II

1210 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



ANDREW ROSS TENANT HOUSE II

Location: 1210 30th Street, N. W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C. is located on the west side of 30th Street (formerly Washington Street) midway between M (formerly Bridge Street) and Olive Street. The house forms a pair with 1208 to the south but is separated by a narrow passageway.

Present Owner: Mrs. Millicent Chatel

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: 1210 30th Street is a good example of the early 19th century modest row type dwelling. It is of the type that had an office on the first floor with living quarters above. 1210 and 1208 30th Street were erected along with the Ross and Getty Building described in HABS No. DC-113.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1209, lots 878 and 882 (formerly Square 39, lots 18 and 19). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.

1787 Deed October 11, 1787, recorded October 11, 1787 in
Liber C folio 668
Thomas Beall
To
Charles Magruder
Brook Magruder
Lot 18

(Montgomery County Land Records, Rockville, Maryland)

- 1801 Deed June 27, 1801, recorded November 2, 1801 in
Liber G folio 342
Eleanor Magruder
To
Thomas Sim Lee
- 1810 Deed February 17, 1810, recorded February 28, 1810 in
Liber Y folio 45
Thomas Sim Lee
To
Andrew Ross
Robert Getty
Lots 18 and 19
"One equal moiety to the said Andrew Ross...and
the other undivided moiety to the said Robert
Getty..."
- 1827 Deed June 5, 1827, recorded June 14, 1827 in
Liber WB 17 folio 522
Richard Smith,
William S. Nicholls, Trustees
To
President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of the
United States
Conveys by default of payment of Andrew Ross, one
lot with a three story brick house on the north-
west corner of Bridge and Washington Street, about
21' on the former and 50' on the latter. One
other piece of ground with the three story brick
warehouse situated on Washington Street and ad-
joining the corner aforesaid fronting about 26'
on the said Street by 40' deep. Also a piece of
ground with the three story brick dwelling house
thereon erected North of and adjoining the last
described warehouse also 21' front by 40' deep...
One other brick three story dwelling house North
of last described...also 21' front by 40' deep.
- 1841 Deed December 23, 1841, recorded January 25, 1842 in
Liber WB 89 folio 431
Richard Smith, Trustee
William S. Nicholls, Trustee
To
Joseph W. Hand

- 1851 Deed October 21, 1851, recorded February 6, 1858 in
Liber JAS 149 folio 181
Catherine W. Hand
Heirs of Joseph W. Hand
To
Ezekiel Hughes
Consideration: \$800.00
- 1877 Deed in Trust July 3, 1877, recorded July 5, 1877 in
Liber 861 folio 133
Ezekiel Hughes
To
William D. Cassin
William A. Gordon
Sold Hereunder
- 1879 Deed December 12, 1879, recorded December 22, 1879 in
Liber 930 folio 253
William D. Cassin
William A. Gordon
To
James Goddard
Consideration: \$1550.00
- 1904 Deed June 30, 1904, recorded June 30, 1904 in
Liber 2825 folio 105
James Richard Young
To
Morgan R. Goddard
James D. Goddard
Frederick J. Goddard
- 1910 Deed July 27, 1910, recorded October 26, 1910 in
Liber 3564 folio 356
Morgan R. Goddard
Frederick J. Goddard
Mary W. Goddard
Alice D. Goddard
To
Annie K. G. James
- Deed August 5, 1910, recorded November 20, 1912 in
Liber 3591 folio 19
Annie K. Goddard James
To

Maryland Agriculture College

"said property and any funds arising thereupon
shall be treated as a memorial or memorial fund...
of the beloved brother James Douglas Goddard..."

1943 Deed December 7, 1943, recorded December 10, 1943 in
Liber 7920 folio 438

University of Maryland

Successor to Maryland Agricultural College

To

Frederick J. Goddard

Consideration: \$20,000

1948 Deed June 28, 1948, recorded July 20, 1948 in
Liber 8792 folio 152

National Savings and Trust Co.,

Executor under the Will of Frederick J. Goddard

To

Gouverneur Morris Helfenstein

1965 Lillian Helfenstein

To

Millicent Childs Investment Inc.

Deed August 2, 1965, recorded August 6, 1965 in

Liber 12458 folio 235

2. Date of erection: Between 1810 and 1811. The Deed of Partition September 23, 1811, recorded November 7, 1811 in Liber AB folio 240, mentions the five houses and buildings erected by Andrew Ross.
3. Architect: Unknown.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: Since purchasing the house in 1965, Mrs. Chatel has attempted to restore the house to its original state. The front entry was relocated to its present center position and both the main gable roof and back shed roofs were raised. The present second floor mantel was brought up from the first floor and the first floor fireplace was restored to its original condition with the addition of a new mantel shelf. The corner dining room fireplace was

also reconstructed. The present floors are a combination of original and reclaimed boards. The stairs are all of original materials with the exception of the first four at the ground level.

6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington Directories provide the following tenant information:

1855	Samuel Fearson, carpenter
1863-80	Ezekiel Hughes, printer
1914	Mrs. Elize Riker
1915	David Vavine
1916	Samuel Miller
1918-28	Andrew J. Coleback
1929-33	Charles H. Westbrook
1934	Vacant
1935	Roy Wood
1936	Lawrence R. Patterson
1938	Vacant
1939	George Mullign
1940-43	Wise W. Hurt
1948	Vacant
1954-65	Mrs. Lillian Helfenstein
1966	Mrs. Millicent Chatel

2. The Georgetown Assessments of 1813-1818 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 9) show an assessment to Andrew Ross, July 9, 1817 for the three story brick houses on Washington Street at \$10,500. The following assessment in 1818-1819 (roll 11) gives an assessment for the entire group of 5 three story brick houses on both Washington and Bridge Streets at \$22,500. Ezekiel Hughes was assessed \$300 on the land and \$1,000 on the three story brick house in 1865-70 (roll 12).
3. Ezekiel Hughes was the editor and printer of the Georgetown Advocate. Since the city directories do not list a different address, it is quite likely that he had his office on the first floor.

4. For additional information on the early owners of the property see the following:

Thomas Sim Lee
Ross and Getty

HABS No. DC-168
HABS No. DC-113

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1210 30th Street is a good example of a Federal house which is modest in elaboration but ample in size. Its simple well proportioned facade and its plain interiors — ornamented only by mantelpieces and fine furnishings — are typical of the merchant class homes of the period.
2. Condition of fabric: Both the interior and the exteriors are in good-excellent condition. The entire house has been restored by Carroll Curtice, architect, in 1967. Most of the features of the interior however are early 19th century originals and all of these elements of trim and mantelpieces are said by the owner to have been present in the house at the time of restoration.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This 3 1/2 story brick row type faces East onto 30th Street between M and Olive Streets, and its North wall is approximately 155' south of the centerline of Olive Street. The three bay front is approximately 18'6" wide and the depth is approximately 36' (42' including kitchen addition).
2. Foundations: The foundations are generally of brick but there are remains of a rubble stone foundation wall at the South basement wall. The chimney at the North wall of the front (East) section is supported by brick walls and a segmental arch.

3. Wall construction: This wall bearing brick structure has the North and South elevations faced with red brick laid in common bond with header courses every 6 courses. The front (East) elevation has face brick laid in Flemish bond.
4. Framing: The roof framing is with 3" x 4" rafters. Other framing of the house is not visible.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: None
6. Chimneys: There are two three-flue chimneys for the house; one at the center of the North wall of the East gabled section and one at the Northwest corner of the rear shed-roofed section. At the North wall the chimney is approximately 4'-4" x 1'-8" and the other at the Northwest is approximately 5' x 2'-4".
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The front door at present is a 20th century 3' six panel wood door, with a three light transom. It is set in a simply trimmed masonry opening at the center bay of the first floor and its threshold is a granite step supporting a gray sandstone sill.
 - b. Windows and shutters: The East elevation is fitted with 6/6 light double-hung wood sash on the third floor and 9/6 light double-hung sash for the first two floors. The center bay window on the second and third floors is without sash and is simply a recess to receive closed pairs of shutters.

Masonry window openings have wood sills but have neither wood nor masonry arched lintels. Support of the brick over the openings has not been sufficient as evidenced by sagging; thus over some of the windows steel lintels have been installed. All East elevation windows have wood two panel fixed horizontal louver shutters painted black and simple metal shutter stops painted black. Both stops and shutters appear to be 20th century.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof over the main (East) section of the house is gabled with the ridge running parallel to the street. The rear section is narrower and has a shed roof running up South to North. The covering of the gabled roof is of slate while the rear section is covered with standing seam metal.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The 30th Street facade has a single three course brick cornice with the center course a sawtooth header band.
- c. Cupolas, dormers, towers: The one dormer at the center of the East slope of the gabled roof is sided with slate, has a simple pedimental cornice, and is fitted with mid-20th century 6/6 light double-hung wood sash.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The basic floor plan of the house is an "L" with a large front room on each floor and a narrower rear room separated from the front by a North — South stairway. At the time of the restoration of the house two years ago, a three story addition was made at the West wall of the rear section entered from the West wall of rear rooms at each floor.

At present the first floor (with 8'-10" ceilings) has a front parlor, a rear dining room, and a kitchen in the rear addition. At the time of the restoration, however, there was a stair at the South wall of the front room. It rose from East to West and a partition separated it from the remainder of the present parlor. A door at the West end of this hall gave access to the rear yard. As part of this arrangement the doorway to the house was at the South end of the East elevation and there was a doorway in the hall partition to the parlor.

The second floor (also with 8'-10" ceilings) contains a front parlor, a rear bedroom and a laundry room in the 20th century addition.

The third floor (with 8'-1" ceilings) includes a front bedroom, a rear bedroom and a bath in the addition. Above, the attic has a front and a rear storage room.

2. Stairways: The 2'-3" wide half-turn stairway is located between the front and rear blocks and runs up from South to North to South. From the first floor there are ten 8 1/4" risers to a landing and four back to the second floor. From the second it runs up eight and back six risers, and from the third floor it rises eight and then back five risers. The basement is reached by a straight run of twelve risers enclosed under the main stair.

Details of the stairway are very simple with a 3/4 round rail, two 1" x 1/2" balusters per tread and a 2 1/4" square newel post.

3. Flooring: Attic flooring is with large 19th century random width pine flooring 8" to 12" wide. The other floors have a combination of original and replacement pine flooring random widths of 6" to 8".
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of unpainted plaster throughout.
5. Doorways and doors: Simple six panel wood doors are used throughout.
6. Decorative features and trim: Door trim is typically 5" wide simple trim with a molded edge. Window trim is typically 2" wide simple trim board. A 7" molded top baseboard apparently 19th century in date is used throughout. No wainscot, chair rail or cornice mold is used.
7. Notable hardware: Hardware consists of 20th century reproductions of 19th century devices.
8. Lighting: There is nothing of 19th century date or special note.
9. Heating: The only major ornamental architectural features of the structure are the mantelpieces of the second and third floors. There are six fireplaces in the house, three on each chimney and two per floor.

The first floor mantelpiece at the North wall of the front room is a quite simple 5'-6" x 4'-10" high wood enframement with a 9" wide mantel shelf, and with a brick hearth. It is painted a medium tan. In the dining room the reconstruction has placed a corner fireplace at the Northwest. It has no mantelpiece and the 5'-3" x 3'-6" high opening is bridged by a new oak lintel.

The front room of the second floor has an ornate wood mantelpiece 5'-1" wide and 5'-0" high. The mantel shelf front edge has a convex central bay discountinuous with two concave end sections. This front edge is carved with bands of beads and ribbons. The area below the mantel shelf is divided into five panels with a rinceau ornament in the central panel, floral medallions in the semicircular edged intermediary units and paired dolphins in pointed arch cut-outs in the end blocks. These features are executed in English putty. Supporting this band and framing the sides of the fireplace are a pair of reeded pilasters. The mantelpiece is painted a medium-deep blue.

The back bedroom of the second floor has a fireplace at the West wall with a simple wood 5'-2" x 4'-8" high mantelpiece with fluted pilasters, a simple five block undermantel band and a straight line mantel shelf.

At the third floor the front bedroom fireplace has an ornamental wood 5'-5" x 4'-10" high mantelpiece. It has a 9 1/2" x 6'-8" mantel shelf with a front edge having a central convex curve and straight ends. The area under the mantel shelf is divided into five panels and decorated with English putty. A central semicircular unit is decorated with garlands, the intermediary ones have horizontal ovals with swags and flowers, and the vertical oval end blocks each has a flower feature. The vertical enframement is with two reeded 1/8 round column segmental carved as a panel within the pilaster. The entire mantelpieces is painted a blue-green.

The back bedroom fireplace of the third floor has a very simple wood mantelpiece 4'-4" x 4'-4" high with a 7" wide mantel shelf and with no ornamental features.

The modern central heating system has radiators in each room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The structure is one of a group of Federal and Victorian houses on this busy residential street near a major commercial street of Georgetown.
2. Enclosures: The rear yards is enclosed by a brick wall approximately 7' in height.
3. Outbuildings: None
4. Walks: The house faces directly onto a brick public sidewalk. The rear yard is completely paved with brick. To the North of the house there is an alley approximately 10' wide extending from 30th Street beyond the back line of the lot.
5. Landscaping: At the public sidewalk the facade is shaded by a 1'-0" diameter tree.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968

Andrew Ross Tenant House II
fireplace, third floor



photos: J. Alexander



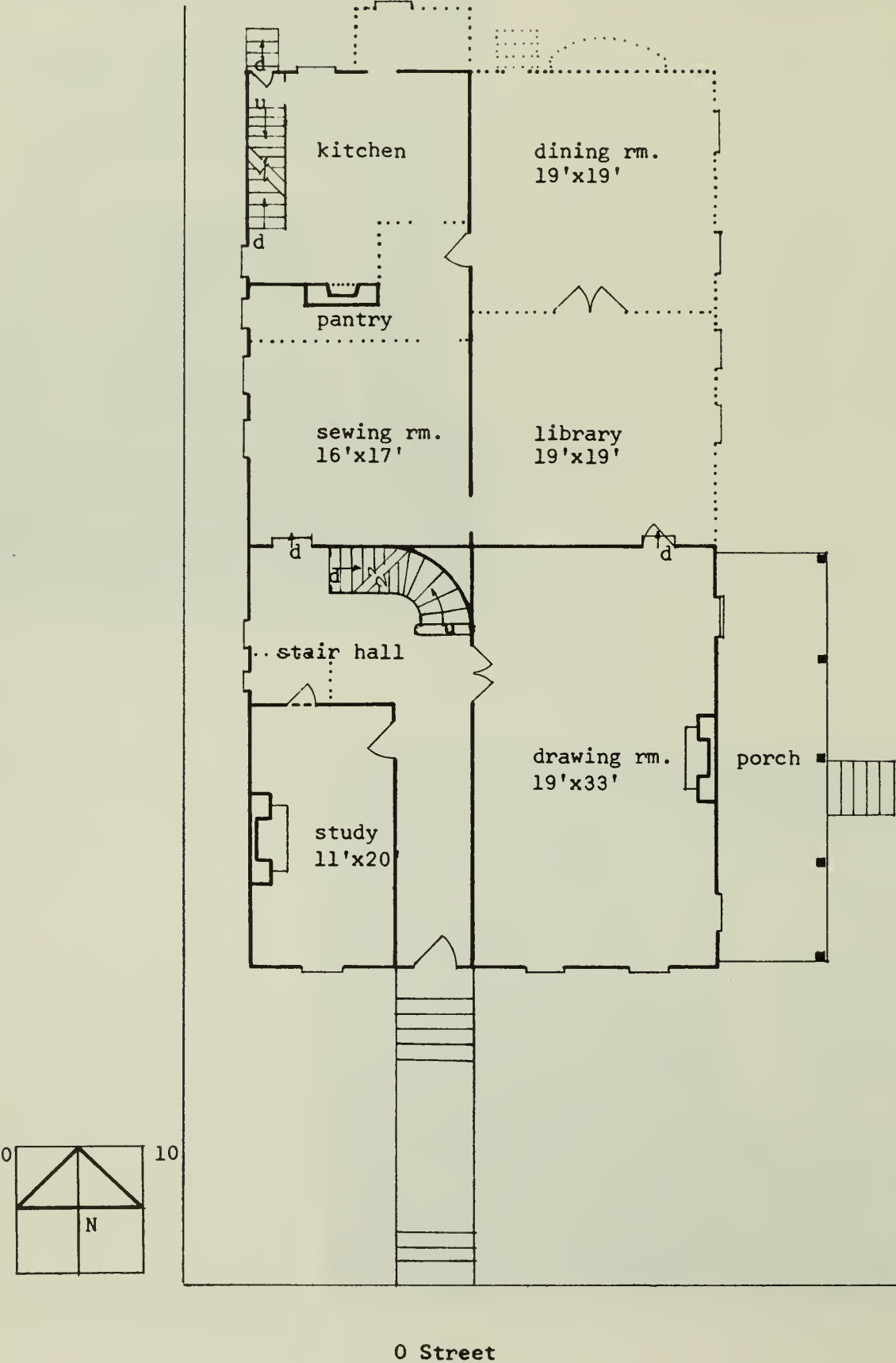
living room, second floor

CRAWFORD-CASSIN HOUSE

3017 O Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



CRAWFORD-CASSIN HOUSE

Location: 3017 O Street, N.W. (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the north side of O Street (formerly Beall) between 30th and 31st Street, the west wall being approximately 175' from 30th Street.

Present Owner: Mrs. Ray Atherton

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: 3017 O Street is a handsome example of a large free-standing Federal house. Documents as early as 1818 refer to the house as a "mansion." It is one of the few houses in Georgetown that still retains the two story side porch. Architectural evidence indicates the original entry may possibly have been on the east (porch) side. At one time the gardens of the property extended to 30th Street to the east and to P Street on the north. The house is still accessible from P Street by a private driveway. Early in the 20th century the building was altered and enlarged to be used as a private school. Today it is again a private residence.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1257, lot 840 (formerly Square 87 and parts of old lots 95, 96 and part of lot 200 forming the alley to P Street. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

At the time of the cession of the District of Columbia lot 95 is supposed to have been owned by William Robertson, lot 96 by Samuel Thomas, and lot 200 by Thomas Beall.

- 1793 Deed August 30, 1793, recorded February 18, 1794 in
Liber A, folio 483
William Robertson
To
William Hammond Dorsey
Includes lot 95
- 1794 Deed March 20, 1794, recorded July 12, 1794 in
Liber B, folio 51
Samuel Thomas
To
Samuel Davidson
William Craik
William Hammond Dorsey
Conveys lots 96 and 97 to hold as tenants in
common without the benefit of survivorship
- 1797 Deed April 24, 1797, recorded September 12, 1797 in
Liber C, folio 152
Samuel Davidson
William H. Dorsey
To
William Craik
Lot 96
- 1812 Deed April 8, 1812, recorded October 15, 1812 in
Liber AD, folio 338
Edmund Jennings Lee,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Craik
To
George French
Lot 96
- 1814 Deed March 16, 1814, recorded September 13, 1814 in
Liber AH, folio 200
William Hammond Dorsey
To
George French
Lot 95
- Deed May 13, 1814, recorded November 12, 1814 in
Liber AH, folio 292
George French
To
Richard Smith
Lots 96 and 97
Consideration: \$1,353.00

- 1819 Deed April 22, 1819, recorded October 22, 1819 in
Liber AW, folio 160
Richard Smith
To
Sarah Crawford
Lots 95, 96 and 97
Consideration: \$12,500.00
- 1833 Deed December 17, 1833, recorded December 20, 1833 in
Liber WB 64, folio 1
Richard Smith
To
Stephen Cassin
"Conveys the dwelling house, garden and premises
situated on the corner formed by the intersection
of Washington and Beall Streets... and contracted
in writing further to convey to said Sarah Crawford,
dec'd...10' ground...for an alley to said dwelling
house, garden and premises. The said Sarah Crawford...
hath devised the house, gardens and premises to
Richard R. and Lorman Crawford who have since sold
said premises to Stephen Cassin."
- 1861 Deed September 11, 1861, recorded February 4, 1862 in
Liber JAS 215, folio 284
Joseph R. Cassin, Trustee
To
Joseph Libbey
Lots 96 and 97
- Deed August 6, 1861, recorded January 8, 1862 in
Liber JAS 216, folio 139
Joseph R. Cassin, Trustee
To
Isabella Davis
Lot 95 and the alley in lot 200 connecting
with West Street
Consideration: \$6,500.00
- Deed October 3, 1861, recorded January 8, 1862 in
Liber JAS 216, folio 114
Joseph Libbey
To
Isabella Davis
"Part of lot 96 (west 22') from corner of
Charles W. Amy's house."

- 1884 Deed April 7, 1884, recorded April 17, 1884 in
Liber 1082, folio 49
Francis R. R. Bromwell
Isabella Hagner, Executors of the Will of Isabella Davis
To
I. Thomas Davis
Lot 95, part of lot 96 and the alley
- 1890 Deed November 15, 1890, recorded November 15, 1890 in
Liber 1540, folio 259
I. Thomas Davis et ux Anna
To
Harry W. Blunt
- 1896 Deed January 7, 1896, recorded January 4, 1896 in
Liber 2096, folio 20
Harry W. Blunt
To
Edmund C. Blunt
Harriet W. Blunt
Virginia Blunt
Harry W. Blunt, Jr.
William Laird Blunt
- 1902 Deed June 9, 1902, recorded June 17, 1902 in
Liber 2637, folio 412
William A. Gordon
Maurice J. Adler, Trustees
To
Charles H. Cragin
Sold for default under trust from Harry W. Blunt,
November 15, 1890, recorded in Liber 1534, folio
382.
- 1903 Deed February 14, 1903, recorded March 5, 1903 in
Liber 2707, folio 251
Charles H. Cragin et ux Elizabeth
To
Eliza C. Smith
Sarah Elizabeth Edwards

1935 Deed March 28, 1935, recorded March 29, 1935 in
Liber 6875, folio 330
Sarah Elizabeth Edwards,
surviving joint tenant of
Elizabeth C. Smith, dec'd
To
Sarah W. S. Miller
Consideration Stamp: \$25.00

1937 Deed March 30, 1937, recorded April 6, 1937 in
Liber 7095, folio 19
Sarah W. S. Miller
To
Rachel C. Hale

1942 Deed August 7, 1942, recorded August 11, 1942 in
Liber 7781, folio 519
Rachel C. Hale
To
Ray Atherton

2. Date of erection: The Georgetown Assesment Records of
1815 (National Archives, Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll
10) give the following information:

November 30, 1816:

Richard Smith

Large 2 Story new B. H. Kitchen [?] \$6,000

3. Architect: Unknown

4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known

5. Alterations and additions: The house has undergone
major changes, the most important being the possible
shifting of the entry from the east to the south side as
well as the possibility of a change in the site of the
present south main entry. The rear portion consists of
19th century additions. The interior presents many
Victorian alterations.

6. Important old views: None found.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington city directories provide the following
tenant information:

1830	Sarah Crawford. Beall Street, near Washington
1853	Com. Cassin. N.W. corner Beall and Washington
1855	Com. Cassin, USN. 112 Beall
1858-82	Isabella Davis and members of her family. [The address varies from 114 and 94 Beall to 3015 and 3017 O Street]
1888	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Leupp
1893	Beverly Randolph Mason, Professor
1911-18	St. Agnes School for Girls (Episcopal)
1919-35	Epiphany School, Sister of the Epiphany
1936	Vacant
1938-42	Mrs. Rachel Hale
1943	Ray Atherton
1948	Mrs. Shevlin
1956-68	Mrs. Ray Atherton

2. The Georgetown Assessments give the following additional tax information:

Roll 11 (1818-19)

Richard Smith

Lot 95 Bealls	60 Beall	\$800
Lot 95 Bealls	60 Beall	\$900
Lot 97 Bealls	60 Beall, 120 Washington	\$1100
	Mansion Brick	
Part 93 Bealls	20 Washington	\$300

Roll 12 (1865-70)

Isabella Davis

Lot 95 and 96	82' N.S. Beall Street		
120' deep		145	\$2,450
Improvements large three-story brick			
dwelling and stable		145	\$7,500
N. part lot 200. 10' S. side West			
Street 120' deep.			
Used as an alley		350	\$300

3. Commander Stephen Cassin, the second known occupant of the house, was an important naval officer. He was born in Philadelphia in 1783 and entered the Navy in 1800. For his brave action in the battle of Lake Champlain in the war of 1812, he was awarded a gold medal by Congress in 1814. Later he became the master-commandant of an 18-gun sloop-of-war, Peacock, and captured five pirate ships

the West Indies. Commander Cassin was married to the daughter of an English army officer, Captain Abernethy. He died in Georgetown, August 29, 1857. (The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, vol. XII, p. 263.)

4. Beverly Mason was the first occupant to use the house as a school. In 1893 she opened her school, Gunston Hall, in this house, but moved elsewhere after only one year. From 1911 to 1918 the St. Agnes School for Girls was in the house. Then in 1919 two Episcopal sisters opened the School of the Epiphany. A report on the school at the Bishop's office of the Washington National Cathedral dated May 31, 1920, gives the following as the purpose of the school: "...to meet the needs of persons of moderate means..." and reports that there were four teachers and thirty-two female pupils. The school was run "by the hard labor of the Sisters of the Epiphany."
5. Mr. Ray Atherton who purchased the house in 1942 was a member of the U.S. Foreign Service. He was the acting chief of the European Division of the Department of State, 1940-1943, then first American Ambassador to Canada. After retiring from the Foreign Service in 1948, he was appointed an alternate delegate to the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly Meeting, Paris, 1948. Mr. Atherton died in 1960; his wife still occupies the house. (Who Was Who in America, vol. 3, p. 952.)

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
October, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This Federal brick mansion presents a very ordered facade to O Street, which gives little hint of the various renovations and alterations

the building has suffered. In fact, the disposition of the bearing walls in the basement, the bricked up openings in the west wall, the floor patches where partitions have been relocated, the original position of the drawing room, fireplace, etc., seem to indicate that the east was possibly the original entrance front of the house, though the stucco at the two-story porch there would have to be removed for further study to support this theory. Basically a much-remodeled early nineteenth century house, its mid-Victorian additions set the character and provide an elegant background for the present owner's collection of fine antiques.

2. Condition of fabric: The building is in good condition throughout, considering the many alterations and additions over the years.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This three story brick residence faces south onto O Street, between 30th and 31st Streets, with its east wall approximately 170' to the west of the centerline of 30th Street. The main block of the house is approximately 34' deep and the three-story northwest wing is approximately 18' 6" by 38'. The O Street facade is four bays wide and is 37' in length.
2. Foundations: The brick foundation is exposed approximately 4' across the front (south) elevation, sloping along the sides to approximately 2' across the rear (north) elevation.
3. Wall construction: The brick bearing walls of the main block are of Flemish bond face brick on the south elevation; running bond with header courses every sixth course on the west and north elevations; and Flemish bond, with stucco covering the back walls of the porches on the east elevation. The brick bearing walls of both one-story and three-story wings are running bond with header courses every sixth course.
4. Framing: Interior partitions are of stud wall construction with the exception of the east wall of the entry hall, the north wall of the southwest first floor room, and the north and east walls of the southwest second floor room, which are plastered masonry.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: At the main entrance on the south front are five red sandstone steps leading up to a sandstone stoop with simple wrought-iron railings on each side. On the east end of the main block is a two-story frame porch 8' by 32'. It has five full-height square columns with chamfered corners, simple wood railings, and a modillioned cornice. The first floor ceiling is of flat boards while the second floor ceiling is of beaded boards. Five wood steps lead down to the garden level at the east.
6. Chimneys: There are chimneys on the east and west sides of the main block, and one in the center of the north-west wing.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The front (south) door has six raised panels, sidelights, and an elliptical transom light. This is all of recent manufacture and there are traces of a taller earlier entranceway at the same location. The north door into the northeast wing (dining room) is a modern flush door. This doorway has a small hood over it. There is also a five-panel door at the northwest corner into the kitchen wing.
 - b. Windows and shutters: First floor windows of the main block are generally six over six, 12" by 20" light, double-hung wood sash. Second floor windows of the main block are generally six over six, 12" by 18" light, double-hung wood sash. Third floor windows of the main block are six over six 12" by 14" light, double-hung wood sash. Windows in the north-east wing are six over six, 10" by 14" wood sash. The small enclosed porch at the north end of the northwest wing has a single leaf casement window with six 10" by 12" lights. The northeast window from the drawing room to the porch has two hinged panels below permitting its use as a door and appears to be of 19th century date. Several original basement sash windows remain, which are two light casements. There are shutters on the third floor of the northwest wing and the upper two floors of the main block although most of the other windows show traces of having had them. The three first floor windows of the south elevation, have been outfitted with mid-19th century iron balcony railings.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape and covering: The roof of the main block is gabled with the ridge running east-west; the roof of the northwest wing is gabled with the ridge running north-south; and the roof of the north-east wing is a shed roof pitched down toward the east. All roofs are metal covered and painted.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The main block has a wood box cornice with modillions across the south elevation, two projected brick courses along the rakes of the east and west ends and along the north elevation. The northwest additions also have two projected brick courses as a cornice on the east, west, and north.
- c. Cupolas, dormers towers: None

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans: The basement of the main block is divided into four unequal areas: the southwest contains the heating plant, the northeast has a brick herringbone floor, while the other three have concrete floors. The original masonry partition between the northwest and southwest spaces has been removed and replaced with a heavy steel lintel. The first floor of the main block (12' in floor to ceiling height) has a drawing room across the east end, a small study in the southwest corner, and an entry hall between the drawing room and study leading to the stair hall in the northwest corner. A small powder room has been added to the north of the small study. The northeast wing (8' 10" floor to ceiling) has its floor 7" below that of the main block and contains a library opening off the large drawing room, leading into the dining room in the northeast corner. The northwest wing contains a sewing room opening off the stair hall, a pantry, and the kitchen. The second floor of the main block (11' 5" in floor to ceiling height) has bedrooms in the southeast and south-west corners, a bath in the northeast corner (with its floor raised 7"), and the stairhall in the north-west corner. The second floor of the northwest wing (8' 9" in floor to ceiling height) has its floor 7" below that of the main block and has a room across the north

end, a hall along the west side with a stair down to the kitchen, a bedroom in the center of the east elevation, another bedroom south of that, and a bath against the main block. The third floor of the main block (10' 5" in floor to ceiling height) has bedrooms in the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners, each with an adjoining bath, and a stairhall in the northwest corner. The third floor of the northwest wing has a bedroom across the rear with a bath to the south, a hall along the west side, and a store room adjoining the main block.

2. Stairways: The main stair ascends from the south seven winders to the east and a straight run of eight risers along the north wall to a landing across the west end of the stair hall, from which seven more risers lead west to east to the second floor. From the second floor eleven risers run along the north wall to a landing at the west end, from which ten more risers lead to the third floor. This stair has a very heavy Victorian turned newel, heavy turned balusters, a broad handrail, and jigsawed scroll brackets at the tread ends. The lower run has a board-and-batten enclosure for the simple wood utility stair to the basement.

There is an enclosed wood stair from the kitchen to the second floor of the northwest wing ascending from north to south along the west wall, and a similar run beneath it from the kitchen to the laundry room below.

3. Flooring: In the main block and the first two floors of the northwest wing, there are 5" wide pine boards; the northeast wing and the top floor of the northwest wing have 3 1/4" oak strip flooring.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of painted plaster throughout.
5. Doorways and doors: There are several varieties of wood panelled doors throughout the house. The main block has typically six-panel doors with flat panels and wide quirked cyma sticking on the first and second floors, and six-panel doors with raised panels and ovolo sticking on the third floor. There are also a few modern stock six-panel doors and a few copies of early six-panel doors scattered throughout. The northeast wing has modern copies of the living

room doors throughout, and the first and second floors of the northwest wing have a variety of both molded and unmolded four and five-panel mid-nineteenth century doors. The third floor has modern stock six-panel doors throughout. Pairs of doors occur at the entrance to the drawing room from the hall and between the library and dining room.

6. Decorative features and trim: First floor trim in the main block is typically 10" wide with a deep backband, second floor trim in the main block is the same molded trim 7" wide without the backband, and third floor trim in the main block is a 3" wide quirked cyma molding. Picture molding occurs frequently throughout, though cornices do not. The library in the northeast wing has built in bookcases with small corinthian pilasters, a molded chair rail, and a cornice with picture molding, all of mid-twentieth century manufacture. The first and second floors of the northwest wing have the same 3" quirked cyma molding as the third floor of the main block, while the third floor of the north-west wing has 3 1/2" wide stock modern trim.
7. Notable hardware: There is a variety of nineteenth and twentieth century hardware throughout, that on the first floor of the main block being particularly fine though not original to the doors bearing it.
8. Lighting: There are no notable fixtures.
9. Heating: There is a boiler in the southwest corner of the basement, with radiators throughout the house.

The drawing room mantelpiece, while not original, is particularly fine. It is of white marble with an arched opening having grape carvings in the spandrels and a bunch of grapes in the keyblock. It has been converted to a wood burning fireplace by reducing the height of the opening. The southwest study has a wood mantelpiece with a simple Tudor arch supported on flat pilasters. A similar mantelpiece occurs in the southeast bedroom on the second floor and the southeast bedroom on the third floor. The southwest second floor bedroom mantel has full-round Tuscan columns at each side supporting square impost blocks with a broad Greek ovolo bedmould under the shelf. The 10" entablature is horizontally reeded.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Situated well back from and above O Street, the house appears somewhat aloof from its younger neighbors on each side: though the neighborhood is composed of row houses and semi-detached larger houses, this is the only free-standing house in the block. The front (south) elevation has at the O Street walk a 3' high brick retaining wall supporting an embankment topped by a 2 1/2' hedgerow.
2. Enclosures: There is a chain link fence along the west side of the lot, a wood lattice fence on the east side of the driveway, and a wrought-and-cast-iron fence from the southwest corner to the O Street sidewalk.
3. Outbuildings: There is a modern two-car red brick garage at the rear of the property.
4. Walks: Walks are of concrete, flagstone, and brick.
5. Landscaping: There is miscellaneous shrubbery across the south front, and a formal garden with some large boxwoods on the east end. The rear court is paved.

Prepared by The Office of
Walter G. Peter, Jr., AIA
Architect
April, 1969

Crawford-Cassin House



photo: J. Alexander

Crawford-Cassin House
main staircase



photos: J. Alexander



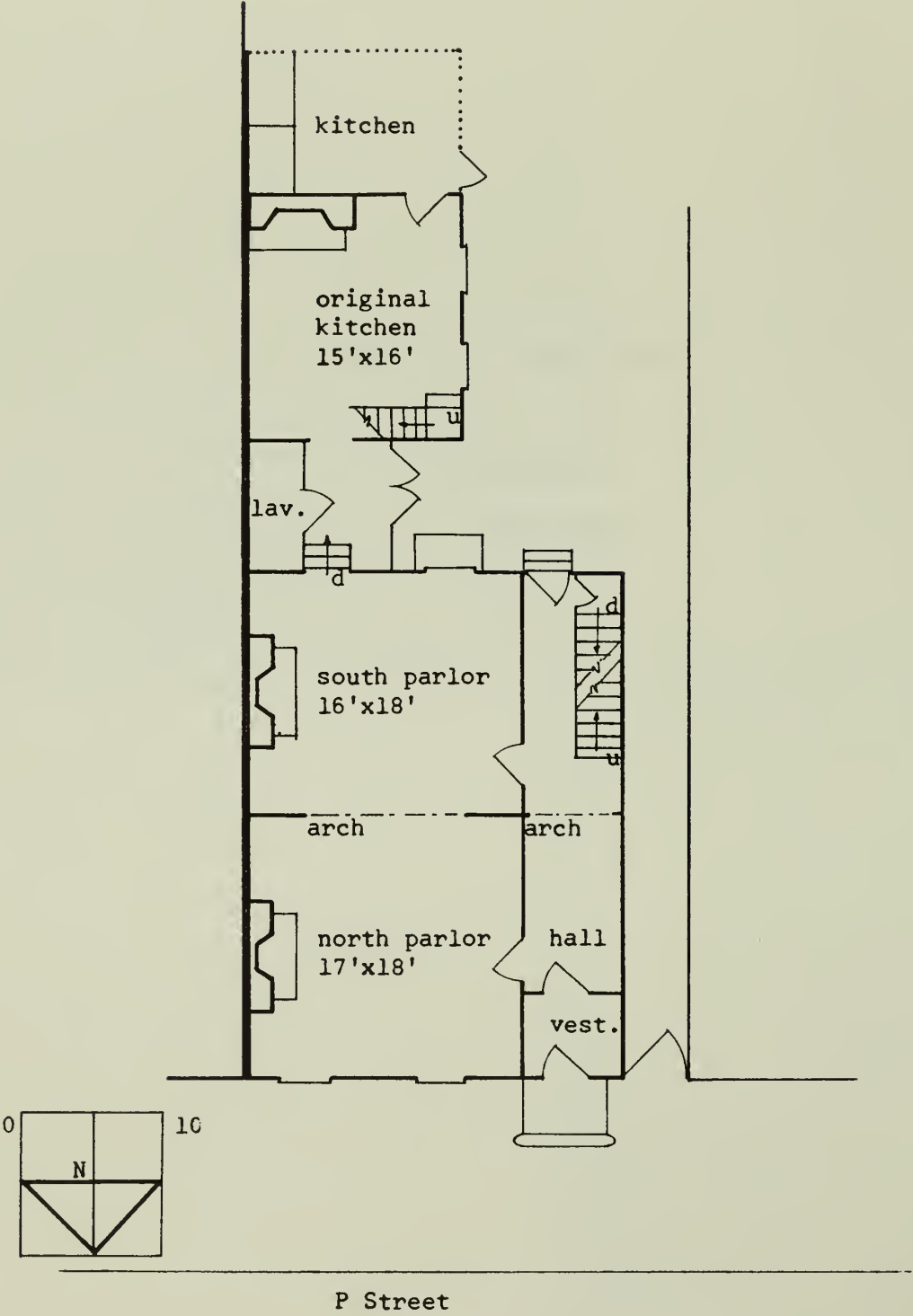
fireplace, living room

SMITH-MORTON ROW HOUSE

3034 P Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



SMITH-MORTON ROW HOUSE

Location: 3034 P Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C. is located on the south side of P Street (formerly West) midway between 30th and 31st Streets. The house is the westernmost of a row.

Present Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Edgar

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: 3034 P Street is a good example of a brick federal row house. It is well preserved; the interior is largely intact and the original kitchen outbuilding is still extant.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1257, lot 824 (formerly Square 87, lots 197 and 198). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

At the time of the cession of the District, lots 197 and 198 appear to be owned by Thomas Beall of Georgetown.

1797 Deed April 24, 1797, recorded June 9, 1797 in
Liber C folio 55
Thomas Beall et ux Nancy
To
Samuel Davidson

1806 Will of Samuel Davidson, December 9, 1806, recorded
November 13, 1810
Will Book 1 folio 178

"residue of Estate to nephew Lewis Grant provided he shall by lawful authority assume forever after the surname of Davidson."

1811 Act of Congress, February 6, 1811
Statutes at Large 6-97
Changes the name of Lewis Grant to Lewis Grant Davidson.

- 1814 Lease April 12, 1814, recorded May 16, 1814 in
Liber AG folio 398
E. 20' of lot 197 and W. 20' of 198
Thomas B. Beall
Elisha Lanham
Lease for 99 years at yearly rent of \$40.00
- 1816 Deed August 21, 1816, recorded September 13, 1816 in
Liber AM folio 158
Thomas B. Beall
To
Elisha Lanham
- Deed August 31, 1816 recorded December 26, 1816 in
Liber AM folio 474
Elisha Lanham
To
James Belt
E. 18'6" of 197 and W. 5' of 198
At this time the land is appropriated to form the
alley.
- 1817 Deed April 7, recorded April 7, 1817 in
Liber AN folio 273
Elisha Lanham
To
Anthony Smith
East 15' of lot 198 adjoining the west 5' conveyed
to James Belt
Consideration: \$180.50
- 1820 Deed March 24, 1820, recorded April 1, 1820 in
Liber AY folio 17
Anthony Smith
To
James Belt
5'9" of lot 198
Consideration: \$172.50
- 1823 Deed January 23, 1823, recorded April 17, 1823 in
Liber WB 5 folio 274
James Belt
To
John Pickerell

"2' from the north east corner of the brick dwelling house at present belonging to William Waters and running Easterly 28' with the line of West Street."

Deed May 13, 1823, recorded June 11, 1823 in
Liber WB 10 folio 64

John Pickerell

To

James Kincaid

Consideration: \$2075

1827 Deed November 10, 1827, recorded December 14, 1827 in
Liber WB 20 folio 104

John Kincaid and George Kincaid

To

William Mackey

A description from a Quit Claim Deed of the same date and located in Liber WB 20 folio 107 is as follows: "...whereas the said James Belt by his other deed dated 1-23-23 conveyed onto John Pickerell and his heirs land as in WB 5 folio 327. Whereupon a three story brick dwelling house has been erected..."

Consideration: \$2600

1839 Death of William Mackey. He leaves as heirs Ann I. Cruikshank, Alexander Mackey, Sarah C. Mackey, and Mary Seawell, his children, and John W. Seawell and James M. Seawell, the children of Martha M. Seawell, his daughter who died in his lifetime.

1840 Chancery Cause 158, Rules 14, October 15, 1840.

Richard Cruikshank

Ann I. Cruikshank

Alexander Mackey

Sarah C. Mackey

vs.

John W. Seawell

James M. Seawell

Francis T. Seawell

Mary E. Seawell

John W. and James M. Seawell were infants at the time and assigned guardianship. On December 20, 1841 Mary E. Seawell was found by the jury to be a lunatic. John Marbury was declared to be qualified to be the holder of the property on January 11, 1842.

1844 Deed November 8, 1844, recorded March 3, 1858 in
Liber JAS 151 folio 53

John Marbury, Trustee

To

William Morton

"the three story dwelling house beginning 2' from
the n.e. corner of the brick house belonging to
William Waters on 10-10-27 being the easternmost
of the two houses and running easterly with the
line of West St. 28'."

1920 Deed May 28, 1920, recorded June 7, 1920 in
Liber 4381 folio 79

Alice E. Morton

To

Martha Breen

Also in her will, Alice Morton devises the premises
of 3034 P Street to "her faithful nurse, Martha
Breen."

1929 Deed December 1, 1929, recorded December 2, 1929 in
Liber 5354 folio 175

Martha D. Breen

To

Eudora Clover

1934 Deed August 3, 1934, recorded August 8, 1934 in
Liber 6817 folio 3

Eudora M. Clover

To

Franklin Roudybush

1959 Deed April 3, 1959, recorded April 15, 1959 in
Liber 11222 folio 163

Franklin Roudybush

To

Donald D. Edgar and Janet C. Edgar

2. Date of erection: 1818-19. The Georgetown Assessments
(National Archives, Microcopy 605, group 351, roll 11)
show an assessment of \$4,000 for each of the three story
brick houses comprising the row.

3. Architect: Unknown

4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: Few significant structural alterations have been made. A central hot air heating system was installed with the ducts imbedded in the walls. In 1959 the passageway to the outbuilding was enclosed, the original kitchen was converted to a dining room and the present kitchen was added. The basement was further excavated and a concrete floor added in the middle of the 20th century.
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington city directories provide the following list of tenants:

1834	Francis T. Seawell, Clerk Branch Bank, West Street, North side
1855	James A. Magruder, Commer., 117 Water, dw. 117 West
1865	Isabella Morton
1886-1921	Miss Alice Morton
1922-25	Martha Breen
1926-32	Angus Crawford
1933-39	Roudybush Foreign Service School
1940-41	Washington College of Foreign Service Roudybush Foreign Service School
1942-43	Roudybush Foreign Service School
1948	Sarah Pare
1954	Vacant
1960	Donald Edgar

2. Angus Crawford, the occupant of the house from 1926-1932, ran a school to prepare candidates for the foreign service exam. Franklin Roudybush, a student of Crawford's, took over the school after Crawford's death and changed the name to the Roudybush Foreign Service School. The house was not basically changed to accomade the school. The second and third floor rooms were used for lectures. About 30 students attended sessions of three months to prepare for the written exam, and an additional one month for the orals. After the State Department converted to standardized exams, the school was no longer necessary.

Roudybush then converted the third floor into two apartments, the second floor into a single apartment, and he himself lived in the area over the present dining room. He built a shed onto the dining room which housed a bath and kitchen. The shed was removed by the Edgars when they remodelled the original kitchen area.

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
The Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 3034 P Street is a well preserved example of an unpretentious merchant class row house of the turn of the 19th century. Both interiors and exterior depend for their effect not upon a series of ornamental features, but rather upon simple forms and detailed items informed by studied proportion. On the entry facade the only focus is the semicircular headed fan light over the entry door reflecting the use of arched openings on the main floor interiors. These rather austere interiors are enlivened mainly by the wood mantelpieces which are present at the east wall of each major room. They are modulated slightly in both size and detail to lend that variety within a basic consistency that marks the entire design.
2. Condition of fabric: Both the interior and the exterior are in good-excellent condition. The home is quite well preserved and generally free from extensive later intrusions, renovations or subtractions.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 3034 P Street faces north onto P Street between 30th and 31st Streets with the east party wall approximately 355' along P Street from the centerline of 30th Street. The three bay three story brick main block has a facade 22' wide and a depth of 40',

2. Foundations: The brick bearing wall is carried down as a foundation and is exposed 1' 6" below the first floor at the north elevation and 2' 6" at the south elevation.
3. Wall construction: At the south and west elevations the brickwork is of common bond with header rows every 6 courses, while at the front (north) elevation the brick is in Flemish bond with fine beaded joints.
4. Framing: Roof framing is visible and consists of 3" x 6" wood rafters which are probably 19th century and 2" x 10" tie boards which are probably later additions. Other framing of the house is not visible.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: At the east side of the south elevation a wood framed enclosed link gives access at 1 1/2' below the first floor level to the kitchen out building to the south.

At the south elevation at the center bay an areaway gives access to the basement via a pair of 6 sight center closing doors. There are however, no stairs down to these doors at present.

6. Chimneys: The two chimneys for the house are located at the east party wall at approximately the first and third quarter points of the wall. They are each 3' x 4' 8" and have a truncated pyramidal upper portion created by several inward corbelling brick courses.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entry door at the west end of the north facade is an approximate 4' wide semicircular headed opening. The head is bridged without the use of facing voussoirs by corbelling out the courses and sawing the edge of each end brick to conform to the semicircle. The threshold and a large 5' 6" entry step and platform are of gray-brown sandstone. The door itself is a heavy wood six panel type with a five light fan transom above. The jambs of the doorway are treated with a series of vertical wood panels painted white.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Upper floor windows are 6/3 light double-hung sash while the first and second floors have 6/6 light double-hung units. At the

north elevation there are in addition two basement windows each with a small areaway. The masonry window openings are bridged without the aid of an exposed brick lintel simply by running the brick courses directly over the window head. Window sills are of white painted wood.

At the north elevation some of the 19th century pintel hardware and shutter stops remain in place, but the present shutters are of aluminum and are nailed to the facade.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The simple gabled roof with ridge running east-west is slate covered.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The north elevation cornice is a simple brick outward corbel band. Gutters and downspouts are of metal.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers, ect.: None.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The simple row house plan contains a full depth west side hall and one major and front and rear room on each floor. The first floor has a front (north) parlor or living room connected by a large wooden trimmed and panelled archway about 9' wide to a south dining room (currently another living room). The stair hall is also divided by two archways into three segments; a vestibule, a central hall and a south stairway.

Second and third floor plans include a front and rear room at each level and each has a bathroom added at the northwest corner.

The house has a full basement used as a storage area.

- 2. Stairways: The simple half-turn 2' 10" wide stairway is located at the southwest corner of the house. It ascends 12 risers from north to south to a 3' platform and back south to north 7 risers to the second floor. The run

to the third floor (of one less riser) has 10 up to the landing and 8 coming back. The fruitwood railing curves upward at the end of each run and makes an angular change of direction at each landing and floor level. Other details of the stairway include wave pattern stringer appliqués, rectangular balusters and turned newel posts.

A stairway to the basement makes a straight run up from north to south under the main flight. These stairs are enclosed at the first floor level by wood panelling under the east end of the run to the first floor platform.

3. Flooring: 8" to 10" wide board flooring of pine is present at the third floor level.

Until recently the present concrete basement floor was still of earth.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Both walls and ceilings are of painted plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: Doors appear to be early 19th century types of simple 6 panel 3' x 6' 10" doors. The entry and the vestibule doors however are 3' 6" x 7' 4" six panel wood doors. As in the case of the entry doorway the vestibule doorway has a semicircular 5 light fan transom above.
6. Decorative features and trim: Other than the three simply trimmed wood arches of the first floor there are no significant 19th century special features of decoration. General interior trim varies in size and form throughout the house yet is of 19th century stock. Door and window trim on the second and third floors is 1 3/4" wide wood molded trim with mitered corners and without doorway plinth blocks. On the first floor however, window and door trim is 5 1/2" wide with a 2" raised molded edge with mitered corners and with doorways having 6" high plinth blocks.

Molded top edge baseboards are all similar in design but are 6 1/2" in height at the first and second floors and 6" at the third level.

There is no 19th century chair rail or wainscot in the house. The chair rail and picture molding in the entry hall is a 20th century addition.

A final trim of apparently 19th century date is a cornice ceiling molding with dentil band in the first floor vestibule.

7. Notable hardware: There are several pieces of 19th century hardware present in the house. At the third level there are two 5" x 8" door lock boxes with large keyhole, lock, brass knob, and slide bolt. At the second floor there are similar 19th century lock boxes and at the first floor entry and vestibule doors there are similar 5" x 10" lock boxes.
8. Lighting: There appears to be nothing that is original to the 19th century state of the house.
9. Heating: The mantelpieces, one for each of the six fireplaces, indicate the slight variances in form and size that help give to each floor and each room a slightly individual note. At the third floor south bedroom the 5' 3" x 4' 9" high mantel with 7" wide mantel shelf has three under shelf cut-out decorative blocks. The central motif is a horizontal rectangle with a semicircular projection from each end. The mantel shelf is visually supported by reeded pilasters which frame the fireplace.

At the north bedroom of the third floor the mantelpiece is 1" narrower but 2" taller than its neighbor at the south and has a 6" mantel shelf. The undermantel area has a central block containing a cut-out in the shape of a rectangle which has had the corners filled by quadrants of a circle. The end blocks under the mantel shelf have the same cut-out pattern at a smaller scale and are set in a vertical rather than a horizontal position. The fireplace is enframed and the mantel shelf visually supported by 2 wood pilasters each having a three-step indented full height vertical panel.

The second floor wood mantelpieces are 5' 3" x 4' 10" at the south and 5' 6" x 5' 3" at the north. Both have mantel shelves which have a projecting section at the ends of the front edge reflecting the pilasters and entablature directly below. The body of the south mantel shelf is 9" wide while its companion to the north is 10". The shelf is visually supported by two flat pilasters

with 4 vertical slots in the case of the south mantel and with reeded half-columns in the case of the north mantelpiece. In both cases there are pseudo-entablatures over these verticals formed by several layers of moldings under the mantel shelf. Both mantelpieces have the same patterns for their under shelf block. The larger central cut-out consists of a horizontal rectangle with a semi-circular projection from each end. The smaller end feature blocks have a vertical rectangle cut-out with a semicircular projection at the top and each bottom corner filled by a quadrant of a circle.

The first floor south parlor mantelpiece is very similar in detail to those at the second level except that it is 5' 7" x 5' 1" high with a 10" mantel shelf and has two one-eighth reeded columns as in inset in the two pilasters that frame the fireplace.

The front (north) parlor on the first floor has the largest mantelpiece at 5' x 5' 2" with an 11" shelf. The under shelf area is of five bays as in the other mantelpieces with the central cut-out block taking the form of a horizontal rectangle with a semicircular projection at each end. The two end blocks have cut-out patterns consisting of a pair of vertical rectangles with semicircular top projections above a regular pattern of triangular cut-outs.

Modern heating is central hot air with wall ducts to every room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 3034 P Street is the western most of a group of three Federal row houses and at the west is separated by a passage from a group of 20th century 3 story brick row facades.
2. Enclosures: The rear yard to the south of the main block is enclosed by a 6' high brick wall at the west and the south and by a 5' wood vertical board fence at the west.

3. Outbuildings: To the south of the main house is a two story brick gabled roof building shared by 3032 and 3034 and split into two halves by a north-south party wall under the ridge. That portion at the rear of 3034 is connected to the main house by a short 20th century wood framed passage about 2' in elevation below the first floor level. It is probably that the first floor of the outbuilding was the kitchen in the 19th century as there is a large fireplace opening 5' 1" x 3' 5" at the chimney at the southeast corner of the building. The second floor is reached by a 20th century "L" shaped stair at the northwest ascending from west to east along the north wall. The structure is of brick laid in common bond with header courses every 6 rows. There are no exposed brick arches as lintels but simply a course of bricks running across the top of the window frame. Windows themselves are simple 6/3 lights double-hung sash as seen at the second level.
4. Walks: At the west side of the house there is a 4' 6" passage from the rear yard to the street. A large wooden gate located at the facade appears to have had a 19th century predecessor as indicated by two large pintels let into the wall and a 4' 6" x 8' x 2" deep recess in the west wall at that point.
5. Landscaping: At the south of the outbuilding along the east property line is a grape arbor shading a flagstone patio. The yard itself is surrounded by a shrub border garden along the brick walls and wooden fence.

At the north elevation by the curb (at approximately the center of the facade) is a small maple tree, about 12' high.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968



photos: J. Alexander



main staircase

Smith-Morton Row House
front parlor fireplace



photos: J. Alexander



view from front parlor
to rear parlor and kitchen

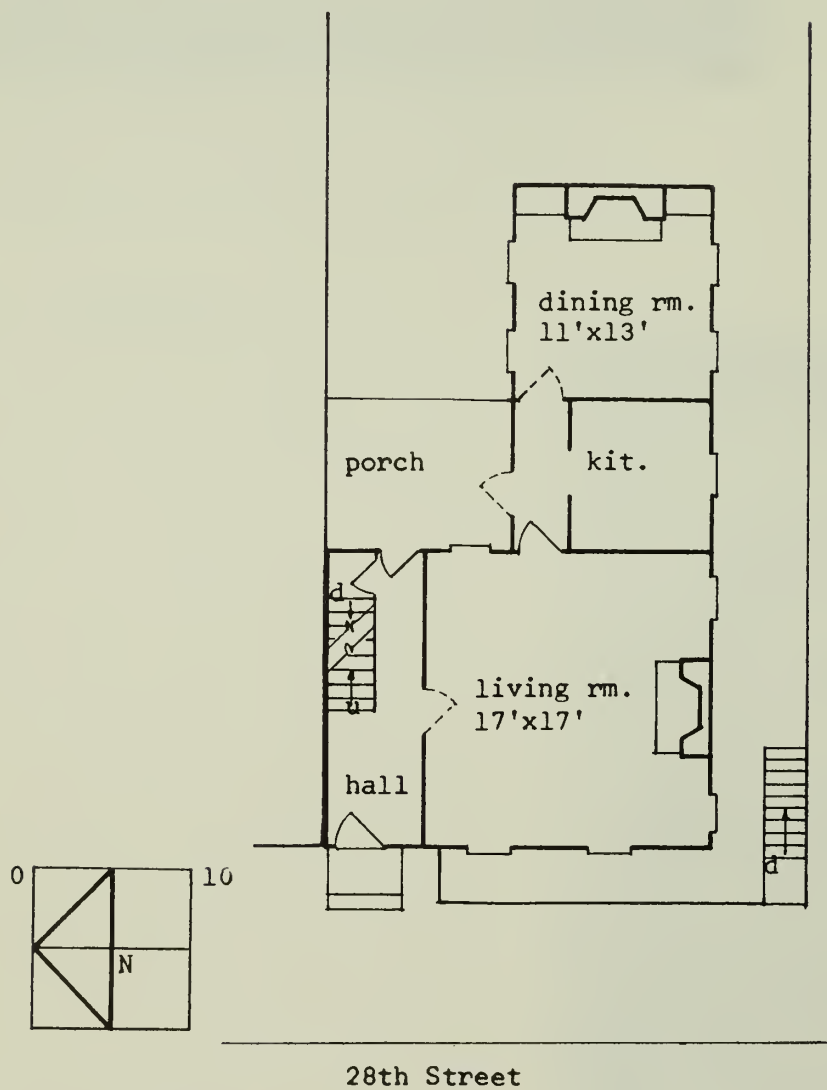
METHODIST-EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE HOUSE

1221 28th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

Methodist Episcopal Parsonage House
HABS No. DC-176



METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE HOUSE

Location: 1221 28th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the East side of 28th Street
(formerly Montgomery) 26' from Olive Street.

Present Owner: Mr. John H. Aiken

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: The two story front portion of this house is a good example of an early 19th century modest frame dwelling. It is one of the few surviving of this type in the northeast section of Georgetown.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1214, lot 26 (formerly Square 44, lot 21 out of lot 18). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1801 Deed November 23, 1801, recorded November 31, 1801 in
Liber H folio 18

Anthony Holmead Sr. et ux Susanah

To

John G. Jones

Lots 18, 19, and 20 of Square 44

1811 Deed August 27, 1811, recorded August 31, 1811 in
Liber AB folio 88

John G. Jones and wife Mary

To

Henry Foxall

Conveys lot 18 which is 56'10" on Montgomery Street
(now 28th) and 120' on Olive

Consideration: \$600.00

- 1851 Deed January 1, 1851, recorded April 21, 1851 in
Liber JAS 23 folio 370
John Pickrell
John Davidson
Robert White
Thomas Brown
Samuel McKennney
Samuel Wardell
William H. Edes
Sampson Simms
(Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church)
To
Rebecca Cartwright
"Part of lot 18 adjoining the Methodist Episcopal
Church having 30' on Montgomery Street and back
120', being the same devised by Henry Foxall to
the Trustees of the church for a parsonage"
- 1909 Deed July 15, 1909, recorded July 15, 1909 in
Liber 3235 folio 447
Frederick Fenning,
Guardian of William E. and Ruth Cartwright
To
Charles E. Tribby
- 1932 Deed April 26, 1932, recorded April 28, 1932 in
Liber 6653 folio 141
Charles Tribby
To
Herbert D. Tribby
- 1942 Deed March 26, 1942, recorded April 1, 1942 in
Liber 7738 folio 534
Herbert D. Tribby
To
Helen M. Early
- Deed March 26, 1942, recorded April 1, 1942 in
Liber 7738 folio 539
Helen M. Early
To
Henrietta W. Weitz, et al
- Deed April 10, 1942, recorded April 13, 1942 in
Liber 7742 folio 358
Henrietta W. Weitz
To
I. L. Morley

- 1943 Deed May 10, 1943, recorded May 22, 1943 in
Liber 7858 folio 389
I. L. Morley
To
Josephine Lambert
- 1944 Deed November 30, 1944, recorded December 6, 1944 in
Liber 8044 folio 161
Josephine Lambert
To
Robert S. Sackett
- 1947 Deed August 15, 1947, recorded August 15, 1947 in
Liber 8555 folio 148
Robert G. Sackett
To
Cloris B. Sackett
- 1948 Deed June 22, 1948, recorded June 28, 1948 in
Liber 8777 folio 90
Cloris B. Sackett
To
Charles J. Ribar
- 1953 Deed September 25, 1953, recorded September 30, 1953 in
Liber 10060 folio 357
Charles J. Ribar
To
John H. Aiken
2. Date of erection: By 1818-19. The Georgetown Assessments
(National Archives, Microcopy 605, group 351) give the
following information:
- | | | |
|---------|---|---------|
| 1815 | (Roll 10) | |
| | Henry Foxall | |
| | Lot 18 Holmead 120' Olive 56'10" Montgomery | |
| | vacant | \$200 |
| 1818-19 | (Roll 11) | |
| | Lot 18 Holmead Montgomery 56', 120' Olive | |
| | two story frame | \$2,000 |
3. Architect: Unknown

4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The basement has been completely refinished and remodelled into a one bedroom apartment with a private entry. The kitchen and back porch were added to the first floor in the 20th century. Attic space has been refinished and remodelled into an additional bedroom.
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:

1834	Rev. M. Hanson, Methodist preacher, Montgomery Street, east side
1858-63	Cartwright, laborer, h. 30 Montgomery
1865-80	William Cartwright, clerk and Rebecca Cartwright
1881-1909	Members of Cartwright family
1911-41	Thomas West
1942-43	Mrs. May E. West
1948	Cloris B. Sackett
1949-53	Charles Ribar
1958-68	John H. Aiken

2. The early history of this house is closely related to the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was located to the south of the house (now the Corcoran School).

Henry Foxall, who purchased lot 18 in 1811 and built the two story frame house between 1818 and 1819, was one of the founders of the church. (Complete biographical information on Henry Foxall is recorded in HABS No. DC-145). The records of the church, February 11, 1824 describe the commemoration of Foxall's death:

"After singing and prayers the object for which the meeting was called was stated by the Chairman, whereupon it was on motion of Bro: Collins Resolved, That the Steward of the M.E. Church of this town, be requested to hang black cloth or cassimere around the pulpit of said church, and cover the Bible and Hymn book in like

manner, on account of the lamented death of the late excellent and esteemed Henry Foxall."

The minutes of the Trustees of the Church, March 24, 1824 reveal that Foxall bequeathed the house on lot 18 to the church.

"It was determined by the Trustees to go into an election to fell the...by the death of the Reverend Henry Foxall and a...and resignation of Joel Bovin[?]. Several personages were nominated by the Preacher, when in counting the ballot it approved that John MClean[?] and John Pickerell had a majority of the votes and were declared duly elected. The Trustees then considered doing certain repairs to the House bequeathed to them by the Reverend Henry Foxall for the use of the stationed Methodist preacher for the time being; and it was unanimously determined that the necessary repairs should be done under the direction of John Pickerell, together with such Committee as may be appointed by the Leaders Meeting."

The records of the Leaders Meeting of March 25, 1824 tell the committee of two was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Trustees.

"George Town 5 April 1824 - Leaders Meeting

William C. Lipscomb from the Committee appointed by the meeting of 25 March, to make the necessary repairs to the Parsonage House, reported that proposals had been received and the contract as far as necessary had been made for the execution of the work, the report was in part agreed to and the meeting recommended that a frame priser [sic] be erected instead of a brick one as reported by the committee."

The house seems to have been occupied by various preachers. The minutes of the Leaders Meeting of April 21, 1834 reveal that \$350 was allowed to Reverend Hanson for "Table expenses and fuel for the present conference year."

The Methodist Episcopal Church moved from 28th Street and became the Dumbarton Avenue Methodist Church. A financial

report to the Trustees of the new Dumbarton Avenue Church, 11 February 1857 reports that \$2.00 in cash was paid for advertising the Parsonage and that \$37.33 was spent in rent of the old Parsonage. This would indicate that although the Church no longer owned the house (see the deed of 1851 recorded in Liber JAS 23 folio 370) they continued to rent it until 1858 when the city directory lists the occupants as the Cartwrights. (All records of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now found in the Library of the Dumbarton Avenue Methodist Church, Georgetown.)

3. Mr. John Aiken, the present owner of the house, discovered an old scrap of yellow paper about 4 1/2" x 2" which though practically illegible, appears to be notation of payment of some sort. It reads as follows:

"Samule Cartwright	property sold	-----
George H. Morton	to one set carpenter's tools	-----
John A. Billingsley	bought on fa----	noat 8.00
Oswell Dyson	to waving approach	noat 15.00
		<u>\$53.7-</u> "

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1221 28th Street is a good example of a simple wood frame Federal house. Its 2 1/2 story facade retains the unadorned modesty it always must have had. It is one of the few surviving side hall plan frame dwellings in northeast Georgetown.

2. Condition of fabric: Both interior and exterior are in good-excellent condition. The interior has been extensively remodelled but the basic floor plan and the five wood mantelpieces remain in place and intact.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This frame dwelling faces west onto 20th Street between M and Olive Streets with its north wall approximately 40' south of the centerline of Olive Street. The 2 1/2 story three bay facade is 25' wide and the full depth of the house including the rear ell is approximately 43'.
2. Foundations: Foundations are of brick with an exposure above street level of 1' at the west elevation and approximately 9' at the east elevation of the main block of the house.
3. Wall construction: The main west gabled portion is of wood frame construction covered by painted clapboard. The narrower rear sections of unpainted red brick laid in common bond.
4. Framing: The framing is not visible.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: At the west elevation an areaway 3' 3" wide and 7' deep extends across the southern two-thirds of the elevation. Across the 6' alley at the south side is a flight of wood steps with open risers.

A 9' 6" deep enclosed porch is located at the first floor along the north half of the east side of the main block. The wood frame porch is probably of 20th century date and is enclosed on the east by sliding glass doors.

6. Chimneys: The dwelling has two brick chimneys; one at the center of the south wall of the main block and the other at the center of the east wall of the rear (brick) section. Each is approximately 4' by 2' in size and each has a simple brick cap.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The present west front doorway has a modern six panel door in a simply trimmed

rectangular opening. The door is topped by a single light rectangular transom.

- b. Windows and shutters: Wood sash windows of the house vary considerably from floor to floor and from front to rear. The west facade has 9/6 light double-hung sash on the second floor and 9/9 light sash on the first floor. Most of these have had their early 19th century sash replaced. Other windows of the west section include 2/2 light double-hung sash at the east elevation of the second floor and a 9/9 light double-hung sash at each side of the fireplace at the first floor. All of these appear to be later 19th century or 20th century replacements. In the rear portion of the house the pairs of windows at the north and south sides of the dining room are 6/6 light double-hung sash. The upper sash of the two north windows appear to be 19th century.

In the brick rear section the openings are bridged by flat brick arches with single brick voussiors.

All of the five windows of the west elevation are fitted with simple wood fixed louver shutters painted white.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof over the 2 1/2 story west block is a simple gabled one with the ridge running parallel to the street (north-south). The rear section has a shed roof pitching up from north to south. Both roofs are covered with painted standing seam metal.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The west elevation has a simple wood boxed cornice painted white.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The attic level is lighted by four dormers. The two on the west roof slope and the southeast dormer have 6/6 light double-hung sash. The 20th century dormer at the northeast has two 6/6 light sash.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The basic "L" plan shows a frame west section with a north side hall and a nearly square room

at the south. A two story (first floor and basement) ell adjoins to the east of the southern half of the western block. The first floor has a front living room, a kitchen and a dining room in the east ell, and a porch at the east end of the stairhall. The second and the attic floors of the west section each contains a bedroom. A bathroom of modern date is located at the northwest corner of the second floor. There is a full basement under both the east and west portions and this has been recently renovated as a one bedroom apartment.

2. Stairways: The main half turn wood staircase from the first to the second floor is 2' 8" wide. Ten 8" risers extend from west to east to the landing and five back to the second floor. The continuation of this stair to the third floor is 1' 9" wide with seven 8 1/2" risers up from the west to east to the landing, and a five riser return to the attic (third floor). Details of the stair include a simple rounded wood railing, rectangular wood balusters and 2 1/2" square newel posts. The posts are topped by cap features in the form of a square beveled edge capping block and a four piece cove-like molding under the block around the post.

A straight run stair to the basement descends from east to west under the main stair. The area under the south edge of the main flight to the second floor has 20th century diagonal boarding with access to the basement stairs provided by a door at the east end of this partition.

3. Flooring: Fine 19th century wide board pine flooring running north-south is present in the first and third floors. The second floor has 6-8" random width pine flooring.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of plaster and covered with paint or wall paper. The basement wall finishes have been installed in the mid-20th century as part of the extensive renovation of this level.
5. Doorways and doors: There appear to be two 19th century doors remaining in the house. One is a six panel door at the basement level to the rear bedroom and the other is a six panel door from the stairhall to the porch.

6. Decorative features and trim: Interior features including door trim, window trim, and baseboards are of 20th century date with the exception of the baseboard at the east wall of the second floor. This does appear to be of 19th century date and is a simple wood 5" baseboard.
7. Notable hardware: The one notable piece of hardware is a nineteenth century lock box with brass knob, keyhole, and slide lock. It is located at the door to the second floor bedroom but has been relocated to this position from another building.
8. Lighting: There is nothing of 19th century date or special note.
9. Heating: The house possesses three handsome 19th century mantelpieces. The fireplace at the second floor bedroom has a brick hearth and fireback and a 20th century molded wood trim surround. At the first floor the living room fireplace has a brick hearth and fireback. It is surrounded by simple wood mantelpiece 4' 6" x 4' 8" high with a 6' 5" x 3" rectangular mantel shelf. There are no features or pilasters other than a three piece raised wood trim strip framing the fireplace opening. At the east wall of the east brick section of the house the first floor fireplace has a simple brick hearth and fireback. It is surrounded by a simple Federal unpainted wood mantelpiece 4' 6" x 4' 4" high. The 5' 4" x 9" rectangular mantel shelf is supported by wood molding strips. As in the front living room fireplace there are no other special features except a three piece raised wood molding framing the fireplace opening.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 1221 28th Street is located at the eastern edge of Georgetown on a street of small row type houses.
2. Enclosures: The rear yard to the east and to the north of the brick ell is edged by a wood fence about 7' in height. At 3' 3" from the west facade a retaining wall about 7' high provides an areaway for the basement windows. Another brick retaining wall at 6' from the south wall allows a passageway to the side doorway to the basement floor and to the rear yard to the east.

3. Outbuildings: None
4. Walks: The west facade adjoins a brick street sidewalk.
5. Landscaping: The facade is bracketed by a pair of medium sized walnut trees.

Prepared by: William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
April, 1969

Methodist-Episcopal
Parsonage House



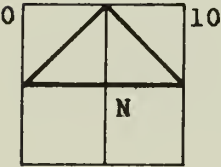
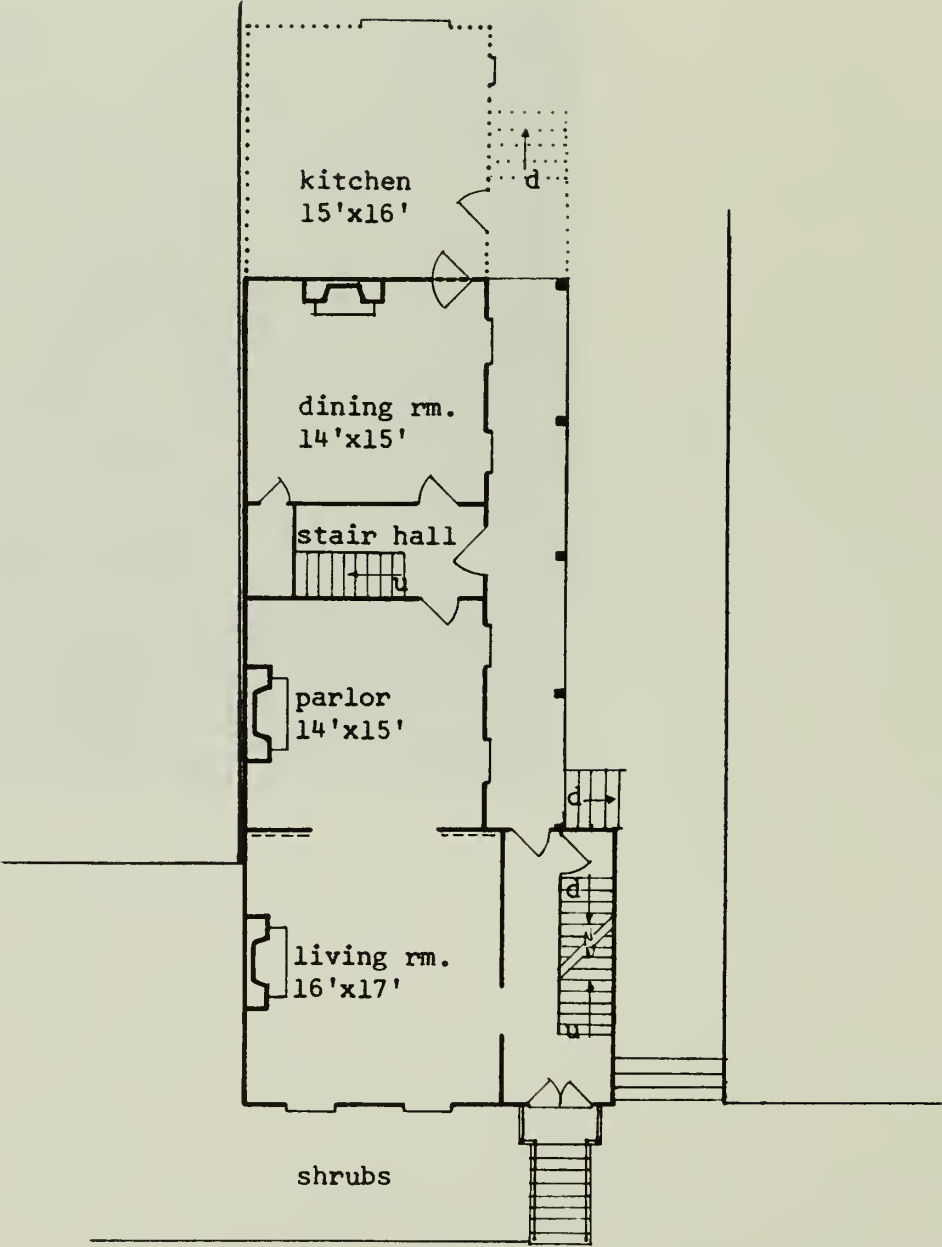
photo: J. Alexander

FEDERAL/VICTORIAN FRAME HOUSE

3015 Dumbarton

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



Dumbarton Avenue

FEDERAL/VICTORIAN FRAME HOUSE

Location: 3015 Dumbarton Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the north side of the Street
midway between 30th and 31st Street.

Present Owner: Edgar K. Thompson

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: This two story house exhibits a unique combination of a Victorian front block added to an earlier wooden building. Although there is no secure dating for this earlier section, stylistic evidence indicates the late Federal period.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1242, lot 804 (formerly Square 72, the west half of lot 79 in Beall's addition to Georgetown). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1794 Deed April 30, 1794, recorded July 12, 1794 in
Liber B folio 52
Richard Johns et ux Susannah
To
Samuel Davidson
William Craik
William Hammond Dorsey
(tenants in common)
All of lot 79

1797 Deed April 24, 1797, recorded September 12, 1797 in
Liber C folio 151
William Craik
William Hammond Dorsey
Samuel Davidson
To
Samuel Brooke

- 1814 Deed January 25, 1814, recorded May 5, 1814 in
Liber AG folio 362
Samuel Brooke
To
Joseph Brewer
- 1842 Deed September 7, 1842, recorded September 20, 1842 in
Liber WB 95 folio 122
John Marbury
To
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown
Joseph Brewer by Deed of Trust, March 28, 1826 in
Liber WB 15 folio 368 was indebted to said bank
for \$2650 and in order to secure payment for debt,
conveyed the property to John Marbury. After twice
offering lots 87 and 88 on Beall Street and lot 79
on Dumbarton, Marbury sold the said lots in a
private sale to said Bank for \$1482.83.
- 1846 Deed July 18, 1846, recorded August 4, 1846 in
Liber WB 127 folio 88
President and Trustees of the Farmers and Mechanics
Bank
To
Walter Godey
West half of lot 79
Consideration: \$200.00
- Deed in Trust July 25, 1846, recorded August 4, 1846 in
Liber WB 127 folio 116
Walter Godey
To
Francis Dodge
West half of lot 79 on N. side of Dumbarton.
"...with all and singular the buildings, improve-
ments and appurtenances"
- 1868 Deed June 15, 1868, recorded June 16, 1868 in
Liber 560 folio 379
Walter Godey et ux Jane
To
George Casilear
Consideration: \$3100

FEDERAL/VICTORIAN FRAME HOUSE
HABS No. DC- 183 (Page 3)

- 1870 Deed June 4, 1870, recorded June 9, 1870 in
Liber 618 folio 2
George W. Casilear
To
Malcolm Seaton
Consideration: \$6500
- 1871 Deed June 19, 1871, recorded June 21, 1871 in
Liber 651 folio 8
Watkins Addison, Trustee
To
George W. Casilear
Sold for default under trust from Malcolm Seaton
Consideration: \$5100
- 1872 Deed December 20, 1872, recorded December 23, 1872 in
Liber 706 folio 133
George W. Casilear
To
David M. Cooper
- 1891 Deed November 13, 1891, recorded November 13, 1891 in
Liber 1628 folio 338
David M. Cooper, widower
To
John P. Taylor
Consideration: \$4000
- 1918 Deed April 25, 1918, recorded April 30, 1918 in
Liber 4064 folio 276
Alice M. Taylor, widow
Isabelle P. Taylor
William H. Taylor
To
Mary E. Graham
- 1922 Deed August 4, 1922, recorded August 15, 1922 in
Liber 4781 folio 279
Mary E. Graham
To
William W. C. Howard and wife May Mary
- 1929 Deed April 4, 1929, recorded April 3, 1929 in
Liber 6305 folio 244
William W. C. Howard
To
Grace C. Taylor

1942 Deed January 10, 1942, recorded February 12, 1942 in
Liber 7723 folio 137
Neill E. Bailey
To
Margaret H. Shire

1944 Deed January 21, 1944, recorded January 22, 1944 in
Liber 7932 folio 352
Albert C. Shire
To
Sylvia Miller

Deed January 24, 1944, recorded January 25, 1944 in
Liber 7933 folio 115
Sylvia Miller
To
Margaret Hatfield

1946 Deed November 10, 1946, recorded November 25, 1946 in
Liber 8361 folio 56
Margaret Hatfield
To
Captain Edgar K. Thompson, USN

2. Date of erection: The earliest mention of a building occurs in the Deed in Trust of July 25, 1846 (see page 2), although portions of the house appear to be slightly earlier.
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The 2 story kitchen addition is mid-20th Century
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following list of tenants:

1870	Malcolm Seaton, asst. examiner, Pat. Office, 90 Dumbarton
1872-92	David M. Cooper, engraver

1872-92	David M. Cooper, engraver
1893-1914	John P. Taylor, clerk
1915-16	vacant
1919-24	Dana H. Graham
1925-29	Wm. W. Howard
1930	vacant
1932	Henry Bell
1933-36	Edgar E. Hume
1937-40	Howard R. Tolley
1941-43	Albert Shire
1948	Captain Edgar K. Thompson, USN
1949	H. R. La Motte
1951-56	Walter S. Gabler
1956-58	Ambassador Paz
1958-	
present	Captain Edgar K. Thompson, USN

2. The Georgetown Assessments (National Archives, Microcopy 605, Group 351) provide the following information:

Roll 8 (1808-1812)

Samuel Brooke, Montgomery Co.

May 31, 1809	Daniel Bussard	lot 79	Beall's	\$300
--------------	----------------	--------	---------	-------

Roll 9 (1815)

Joseph Brewer

July 1, 1815	Samuel Brooke	lot 79	Beall's add.	
60 Dumb. vacant				\$500

Roll 11 (1818-1819)

Joseph Brewer

Lot 79 Beall's	60 Dumb. vacant	\$1,000
----------------	-----------------	---------

Roll 12 (1865-70)

Walter Godey

W. part	lot 79 30' n. side Dumbarton 120' deep	\$750
Improvements	Two story frame dwelling	\$1,000

Because of the significant doubling of the assessment in 1818-1819 and the continuing of the same amount (\$1,000) through 1865-1870, it may be possible that some type of building did actually exist in 1818-1819. This could be the original structure to which the Victorian front was added.

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 3015 Dumbarton Avenue exhibits a unique blend of elements of Federal and Victorian architecture. The elevation reveals components such as wood quoins and modillioned cornice which recall the early 19th century in close juxtaposition with Victorian features such as the bracketed cornice doorway or the large scaled 2/2 light sash. Even more fundamentally, plan development indicates that a Victorian street front (South) block was added to an existing early 19th century structure. In these ways the house is an atypical example of the direct physical fusion of early and mid-19th century concepts of domestic design.
2. Condition of fabric: Both the interior and the exterior of the dwelling are in good-excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This two story frame with basement faces South onto Dumbarton Avenue between 30th and 31st Streets with its West wall approximately 215' West of the centerline of 30th Street. The three bay facade is 23'6" in width and the depth of the house is approximately 65'.
2. Foundations: The Southern mid-19th century block of the house has a brick foundation wall exposed approximately 6' at the South elevation. The early 19th century portion has an uncoursed granite block foundation, and the foundation for the 20th century kitchen addition to the North is of brick.
3. Wall construction: The South elevation is covered with ship-lap siding painted gray; the corners of the facade are edged with wood quoins painted white. At the North and the East elevations siding is with wood clapboarding.
4. Framing: As visible in the basement, the wood framing of the central section of the first floor consists of 3" x 8" joists with one side rough hewn and the other

sawn. These joists run in an East — West direction, those under the stairway walls are of 3" x 9" section. The members are notched to rest on the foundation wall. Joints between the joists and a North — South crosspiece under the stairway are slotted and pinned with wood pegs.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: At the South elevation facade a cast iron stairway of nine risers ends in a narrow platform. The risers are geometric filagree panels and the stringers are also lightened with punched circular holes. A heavy mid-19th century cast iron tubular railing and six floral ornamental posts edge both sides of the stair and platform.

At the East elevation a long four bay wood porch extends approximately 34' to the North from the North wall of the front Victorian block. The porch is two stories in height and is fitted with Tuscan piers and simple railings of wood. Wood stairs of five risers each are located at the North end of the porch and at the North wall of the Victorian front block. This porch is probably of mid-19th century date.

Small ornamental mid-19th century iron balcony railings are placed at each of the two lower floor windows of the South facade.

6. Chimneys: The older central portion of the house has one chimney approximately 1'-8" x 3'-0" at the middle of the North wall and one approximately 1'-8" x 3'-0" in size at the center of the West wall of the parlor to the South of the stair hall. The Victorian block has one approximately 1'-8" x 3'-0" at the center of the West wall of the block. All have simple brick caps.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The front (South) elevation entry is fitted with a pair of 2' three panel doors with the top panel having a semicircular head. Above the doors is a single light rectangular transom.

The doorway is framed by vertical wood lesenés and topped by a projecting flat wood cornice supported by a modillioned band and a pair of finely detailed consoles.

The doorway to the basement at the West end of the South elevation is a mid-20th century alteration replacing an opening to a basement level garage of early 20th century date.

The East wall early 19th century entry doorway from the porch at the first floor of the central portion of the house has a simple framed opening with a 3'-0" wood four panel mid-19th century door with a two light transom above.

- b. Windows and shutters: In the Victorian South block the first floor windows are 2/4 light double-hung of standard height. Both sets of windows have wood sills and wood convex curve eared cornices with dentil band and small keystone block. At the South elevation the attic level is marked by three oval attic vents surrounded by a simple white painted wood band and with a grill consisting of a floral pattern wood cut-out. At both the first and second floors of the South elevation the windows have two panel horizontal louvered shutter painted deep royal blue. At the North elevation of the Victorian block there are three rectangular attic vents with horizontal louvers.

Windows in the Federal central portion are quite different from those in the front section and consist of 6/6 light double-hung sash at the East elevation of both first and second floors. These windows are fitted with wood one panel horizontal louvered shutters with 19th century metal shutter stops in place at the first floor level.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: At present the roof over the central and rear portions of the house pitches up from East to West to the party wall. The front block has a shed roof pitching up from North to the South facade in a gradual slope. The covering of both roofs is standing seam metal.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The Victorian block terminates in a rich modillioned wood cornice with a cyma-recta

corona. All downspouts and gutters are at the East side of the house and are of metal.

c. Cupolas, dormers, towers: None

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The plan consists of three basic units: a front (Southern) block with one large room on each floor and an East side stair hall; a central unit with East - West stair hall between front (Southern) and rear (Northern) rooms; and thirdly, a 20th century two story addition at the North of the central block. In addition, a two story porch extends along the East side of the central block from the North wall of the front block.

On the first floor the front unit contains a living room connected to the front parlor of the central block by a wide opening. The rear (North) room of the central block is a dining room and a kitchen occupies the North addition.

The second floor contains a series of bedrooms; one at each side of the central stairway, one at the South block at three steps above the level of the central unit, and one in North end of the North addition. There are also two bathrooms; one at the Southeast corner of the front block, and one in the North addition at the North wall of the central block.

The basement consists of a large room under the central block, a room of the same floor elevation under the East half of the front block, and a room which had formerly been a garage at a 1'-8" lower floor level under the West half of the front block.

2. Stairways: The Victorian era stairway at the East side of the front block is an important sculptural feature of the house. The half turn 3'-1" wide stair ascends thirteen risers from South to North and back from the landing five risers to the second level. Curving elements of various scales dominate the details of the stair with the single sweep of the rounded fruitwood railing, turned balusters, a newel post with ring moldings, and stringer

appliqués in a floral curving pattern. Even the plan of the opening at the second level shows rounded corners.

The Federal era North - South stairway at the middle of the house is a major feature of the central block. It is also a half-turn stairway but is 2'-8" wide and ascends ten risers from East to West and back five risers from the landing to the second floor. The wood rail curves up to vertical at the beginning of the landing and then makes an angular direction turn to horizontal, to North and to East to the upper section of the rail. Details of the stair include simple rectangular balusters, sculptured wood newel posts with exaggerated entasis bulge, and simple curved wood angle appliqués under each tread at the stringer board.

A stairway to the basement is located under the main staircase in the South block and is a straight run of ten risers.

3. Flooring: Painted wood flooring is used on the first and second floors and the basement has a concrete floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster walls are painted or wallpaper covered. Ceilings are plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: Doors in the Victorian (South) section of the house are heavy wood four and six panel types with a heavy wood projecting molding around each panel. Doors in the central block are of simple four panel type with no molded edge around each panel.

Although they are now removed there were formerly two 4' four panel wood sliding doors between the front and middle rooms of the first floor. These are stored in the basement.

6. Decorative features and trim: For the South portion of the house the second floor 19th century trim consists of a 4 1/2" wood molded door and window trim and an 8" molded top baseboard. The living room below contains 19th century trim including a 6" rounded edge door and window trim and a 9" molded cap baseboard.

Trim in the central portion of the house includes 2 1/2" door and window trim and a 4" baseboard with no molded cap. On the first floor what appears to be early 19th century trim includes a 6" wide window trim with upper corner 3" square wood blocks and a 3" deep three step under trim below the window stool. A simple molded top baseboard of probably 19th century date is 7" in height.

7. Notable hardware: Many of the doors have porcelain door-knobs of probably 19th century date and several of the windows in the central portion of the house have 19th century strap weight hangers.
8. Lighting: There are a variety of 20th century fixtures.
9. Heating: In the Victorian era South section of the house there are two fireplaces at the West wall of this block. The one at the second floor has a 5'-4" wood mantelpiece framed by 8" wide pilasters, has an 11' wide mantel shelf, and has an ogee arch over the fireplace opening.

The 5'-8" x 4'-0" high white marble mantelpiece in the living room below features a semicircular headed fireplace opening, and ornamental scroll keystone and a curving 10 1/2" mantel shelf. There are no pilasters at the sides but rather chamfered vertical corners.

The central section of the house has two fireplaces open on the first floor; one at the West wall of the South room and one at the North wall of the North room. Both have had their mantelpieces extensively altered in the 20th century. On the second floor both fireplaces above those on the first level have been blocked up.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 3015 Dumbarton Avenue is in a residential area with single family homes, town houses and apartment buildings. It is abutted directly on the West by a three story brick structure but on the East there is an alleyway approximately 9' wide to the rear yard.

2. Enclosures: The rear yard is enclosed by a 4' stockade fence at the East and by brick walls 4' in height at the North and approximately 7' at the West.
3. Outbuildings: While there are at present no remains of an outbuilding to be seen, it is said by the current owner that remains of an outbuilding were uncovered in 1946. A brick foundation for a building approximately 20' in the East - West direction and approximately 8' wide was discovered along the North end of the lot.
4. Walks: There is a brick walk approximately 6' wide from the street to the rear yard along the East side of the house. The South elevation faces directly onto a brick public walk approximately 6' from the facade.
5. Landscaping: At the facade a fir tree stands West of the entry stairs.

The rear yard is edged at the North by a planting border of ivy and low shrubs.

Prepared by: William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968

Federal/Victorian Frame House
south facade



photos: J. Alexander



east porch

Federal/Victorian
Frame House
living room



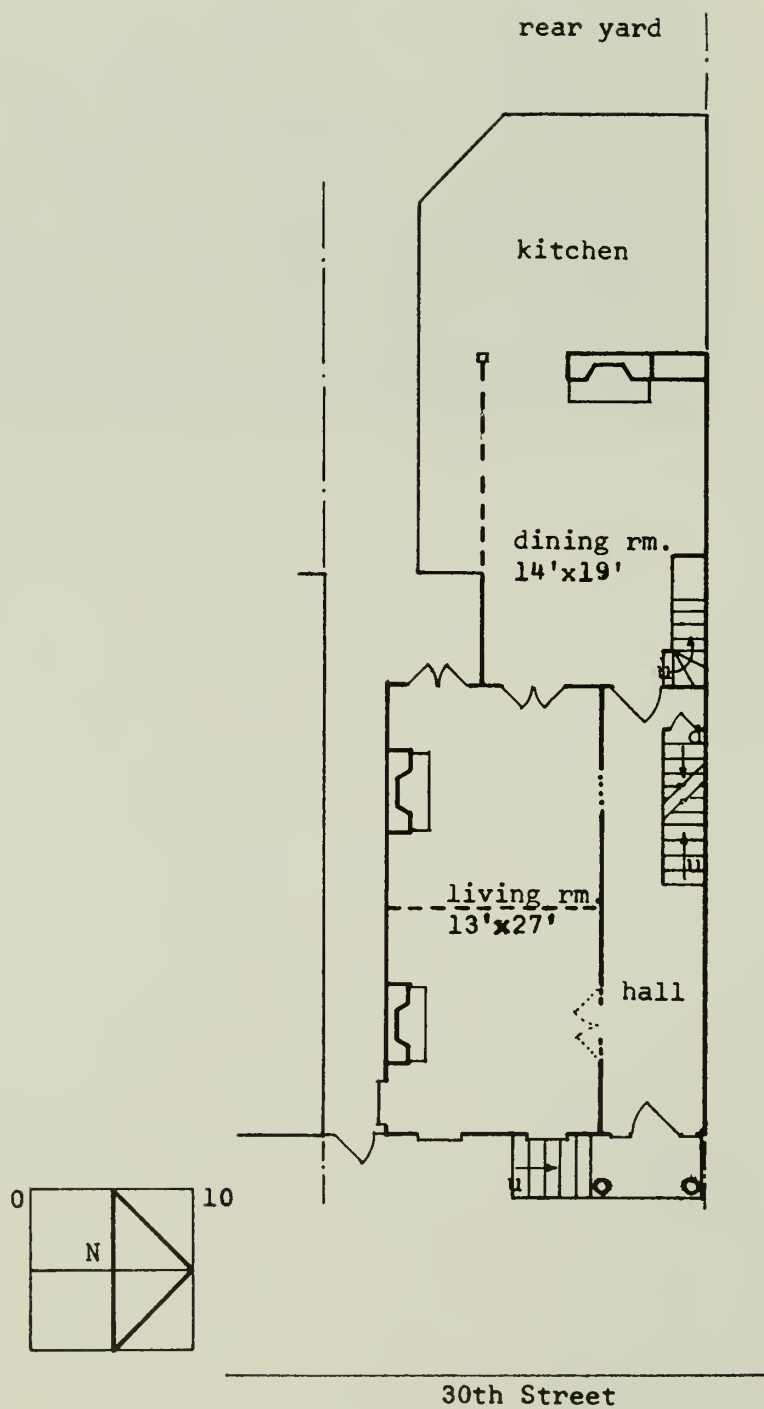
photo: J. Alexander

WILLIAM KNOWLES HOUSE

1228 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



WILLIAM KNOWLES HOUSE

Location: 1228 30th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the West side of 30th Street (formerly Washington) at the intersection of Olive Street.

Present Owner: Mrs. Gordon Gray

Present Occupant: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Steiner

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: The house is generally of the Federal plan and character but demonstrates the assimilation of certain features of the Greek Revival. Although the back section has been extensively remodelled, there is indication that part of this was originally a separate two story frame building with a single chimney. This is further supported by the fact that the first known resident was listed with his carpentry shop at this address.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The buildings is located in Square 1209, lot 843 of old lot 15. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1802 Deed December 20, 1802, recorded April 23, 1803 in
Liber I folio 292

Thomas Beall et ux Nancy
To

Nicholas Hedges
Part of lot 15

1827 Deed May 23, 1827, recorded May 26, 1827 in
Liber WB 19 folio 459

Tench Ringgold, Marshall
To

Bank of the United States

Parts of lots 14 and 15 were purchased October 13, 1824 by Daniel Bussard in behalf of the Bank of Columbia for \$1095 to apply towards a debt of \$3302.92 owed by Nicholas Hedges to the President and Directors of the Bank of Columbia. The bank requested the conveyance to the Bank of the United States.

1828 Deed December 15, 1828, recorded December 27, 1828 in
Liber WB folio 174
Bank of the United States
To
John Laird

1849 Deed April 25, 1849, recorded May 25, 1849 in
Liber JAS 4 folio 215
Robert Leslie, Trustee
To
Richard W. Redin
Consideration: \$229.50

1852 Deed November 5, 1852, recorded January 29, 1853 in
Liber JAS 56 folio 444
William Redin, 1st party
James Goddard, 2nd party
To
William Knowles, Jr.
This deed recites that Robert Leslie conveyed the premises to Richard W. Redin who died unmarried and intestate. His sisters and heirs at law conveyed the premises to the first party above. Further, the second party sold all his interest in the premises to the third party having contracted with the first party for the purchase of the land.
Consideration: \$200.00

1905 Deed August 3, 1905, recorded August 4, 1905 in
Liber 2875 folio 56
Heirs of William Knowles
To
John A. Neuhaus

1940 Deed January 12, 1940, recorded January 15, 1940 in
Liber 7431 folio 436
John A. Neuhaus
To
August William Neuhaus
Louis William Neuhaus

Deed March 23, 1940, recorded March 27, 1940 in
Liber 7454 folio 491
August William Neuhaus
Louis William Neuhaus
To
Lee R. Baker

1958 Deed November 25, 1958, recorded November 28, 1958 in
Liber 11152 folio 377
Lee R. Baker
Charles R. Baker
To
Nancy Maguire Gray

2. Date of erection: Probably after 1852 and before 1858. It would seem that William Knowles first established his carpentry shop in the back part of the premises and then his residence in front. (see list of tenants)
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: In 1964 the front stairs were changed from wood to brick and the side porch was removed when the kitchen was remodelled. The original chimney in the back part was removed on the second floor.
6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington city directories provide the following tenant information:

1858 William Knowles, carpenter. 123 Wash. dw. 35 Green (This indicates his carpentry shop at the present site with his dwelling at 35 Green, now 29th Street.)

1860	William Knowles, carpenter. 75 Wash. h. 123 do. (The carpentry shop was located at 75 Washington Street which was south of M Street and his Residence was at 123 Washington, the present building.)	
1882	William Knowles, Jr.	1228 Washington
1907-40	John Neuhaus, baker	
1941-42	James Macgill	
1943-54	Charles Baker	
1956	Ellsworth Bunker	
1962	Andre Van Compenhout	
1964	vacant	
1965	Daniel Steiner	

2. The Georgetown Assessment records (National Archives Micro-
copy 605, Group 351, roll 12) list the following for
1865-70 for William Knowles, Jr:
Part lot 15 25' Washington Street 120' deep 500
Improvements 2 story and attic frame house 1600

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1228 30th Street is a good example
of a transitional, Federal-Greek Revival building of the
middle of the 19th Century. The house is modest in size
and restrained in detail both internally and externally.
The major "experience" of the dwelling is that of entry,
beginning with the two column portico and ending with a
view up the finely detailed staircase.
2. Condition of fabric: The house has been renovated and
restored. Both the interior and the exterior are in
excellent general condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 1228 30th Street is a 2 1/2 story frame facing East onto 30th Street between M and N Streets and with the South wall located on the extended center line of Olive Street.
2. Foundations: The brick foundation wall is exposed below the wood siding 3'1" on the East elevation and is approximately 6" above grade at the West elevation of the main section. Perpendicular to the South wall there are two pairs of brick walls which support the chimneys above. These walls are spanned at the first floor level with wood lintels to support the hearth.
3. Wall construction: The house is a wood frame, with clap-board siding painted gray covering most of the surface. One notable exception is that the attic story at the East elevation is sided with flush horizontal boarding painted gray.
4. Framing: As visible from the basement, framing of the first floor is with 3" x 8" joists hand hewn on one side and spanning East — West. A wood girder now supported at third points by two steel pipe columns spans from North — South foundation walls at approximately 13' from the East basement wall.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc: A wooden frame 2 column porch fronts the East elevation entry. The 7'-4" x 4'-5" brick platform with its six risers running North — South is a mid-20th Century renovation replacing the former wooden steps and platform. The columns and porch roof, however, appear to be 19th Century.

The two 10" diameter and 7'-10" high fluted Tuscan Doric columns have echinus projections but not abacus blocks. The porch roof has a simple flat cornice board and eaves supported by a modillioned band. The wood porch railings and balusters are of simple section.

At the narrower rear section of the house an "L" shaped

roof deck and railing is located over the first floor kitchen area and extends along the South and West sides of the second floor elevations. This replaced a 19th Century cantilevered second floor porch along the South side.

6. Chimneys: Two brick chimneys are at the South gable end wall at approximately the first and third quarter points of the wall length. They are approximately 3'-4" x 1'-9" in section with a simple two course brick caps. An item of special note is an attached brick buttress at the West chimney extending from approximately the second floor line down to grade.

During renovations of 1963 the chimney at the center of the West wall of the dining room was removed.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The entry door is a four panel 2'-10" wood door of 20th Century date. It is framed by five fixed sidelights and a three light transom. Crowning the interior trim of the doorway is a modillioned cornice of wood.

At the West wall of the living room a pair of center closing 20th Century twelve light metal frame doors give access to the rear yard.

- b. Windows and shutters: Typical windows at both the front (East) elevation at the first two floors and at the South elevation are 6/6 light double-hung sash. At the attic level of the East elevation, however, pairs of two light center closing sash are used for each 3'-0" x 2'-5" opening.

Each of the five windows on the first two floors of the East elevation is crowned by a molded ogee straight line cornice board supported by a dentil band. The attic casements have no projecting trim or cornice features.

A window of special note is at the Northwest corner of the rear section at the second floor level. It

is a 4/4 light double-hung sash window of 1'-10" x 4'-6" size and appears to be of early 19th century date. It is simply trimmed and set in a wall covered by 19th century clapboarding.

Shutters at the second floor East elevation are single panel fixed horizontal louver units painted black. On the first floor are two panel shutters painted black; the upper panel is fixed louver, the lower a plain panel. The shutters at the lower floor may be 19th century and the shutter stops at both floors are 19th century cast metal.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main East section of the house has a gabled roof with its ridge running North-South. The West narrower section has a shed roof pitching up from South to North and the two are linked by a flat roofed unit with skylight. Roof covering is standing seam metal.
- b. Cornice and eaves: At the East elevation the roof cornice has an under eaves band of dentil scale but consisting of small brackets. Eaves are of wood but downspouts and gutters are of metal.

At the sill level of the casement windows a simple molded cornice band separates the attic story from the first two clapboard sheathed floors.

- c. Cupolas, dormers, towers: None

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The basic plan shows a main block with front and back rooms and a North side stairway. Attached to this is a narrower two story section to the West rear.

The first floor Eastern section has a side stair and entry hall full depth and a large living room full depth at the South. Evidence suggests that this room was originally separated by a North-South cross wall at approximately the mid-point into two rooms. The extensively remodelled rear section contains a dining room, kitchen and lavatory.

2. Stairways: The main stairway is of the half-turn type with landings at the Northwest corner of the main section. From the first floor the 2'-8" wide stair ascends twelve 7" risers from East to West to the landing and back four risers to the second level. To the third floor the run is nine risers from East to West and then back up six risers.

This stairway also gives access to the second floor of the rear section. Because of the difference in floor levels there is only one riser from the first floor landing to the second floor level of the rear block.

Major features of the stair are the various turned newel posts at each level. To support the railing as it curves up at each floor and makes an angular turn at each landing and floor level there are nine newels; one at the beginning at the first floor, paired newels at each landing and at the second floor, and one each at the top of the flight at the second and third floors. All of these are approximately 3 1/2" in diameter except for the first floor newel which is approximately 4 1/2". There are two rectangular balusters for each tread and the stringers are adorned with wave pattern wood appliques at the end of each tread. The under stair area at the first floor is completely enclosed with 10" wide vertical panelling.

A second stairway occupies the Northwest corner of the rear section beginning at the West wall of the main gabled block. It is a half-turn stair with corner winders at both the beginning and the end of the run. The stair opening to the second floor is now blocked but the 2'-0" wide stair is twelve 8" risers from the East to the West along the North wall. The newel posts and the balusters of this stair appear to be replacement of original wood members. The stringer features here are also of a wave pattern wood appliqué differing from that of the main staircase.

The straight run stair to the basement has an ascent from East to West of 13 risers directly under the main stair.

3. Flooring: Floors are of pine throughout. Some of these especially in the upper floors of the main (East) block appear to contain 19th century boarding.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Wall and ceiling finish throughout the East section is painted plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: Doors throughout the house are four panel and most appear to be 20th century in date. However the four panel door from the dining room to the hall and the pair of two panel center closing door from the living room to the dining room all appear to be 19th century.
6. Decorative features and trim: The two upper floors of the main gabled block and the present dining room have 2 1/2" wide door and window trim that appears to be early 19th century. Both the window and door trim have upper corner square blocks. Those in the dining room and on the third floor front bedroom have hollowed out bull's-eye ring patterns, while the others are plain solid blocks. Windows have simple stools while doorways use 6" high coved edge plinth blocks.

The 6" baseboard in the third floor appears to be 20th century but the 8" molded top baseboard on the first and second floors is probably 19th century.

7. Notable hardware: There are several fine pieces of 19th century hardware present. Among these is a 6" x 4" lock box on the living room side of the pair of doors to the dining room. This lock has a brass knob and a brass keyhole on the dining room side. At both the door from the hall to the dining room and at the second floor East bedroom door there are 3 1/2" x 5" high lock boxes with aplayed edges. At the front door there is a fine large 7" x 5" lock box with a brass knob and brass vertical edge of the catch box.
8. Lighting: The house has a variety of mid-20th century fixtures.
9. Heating: Ornamental mantelpieces are found in several rooms in the present living room both of the mantelpieces

have the fireplace opening surrounded by a simple wood molding above which are paired vertical fluted feature blocks under an 8" mantel shelf.

In the dining room the mantelpiece has been relocated from 1224 30th Street against a chimney at the West wall. It is an early 19th Century 4'-3" x 3'-9" high enframingent with an 8 1/2" mantel shelf. Under the mantel shelf there are two vertically gouged reeded blocks and two end blocks with urn-flower and swag features of ornamental putty.

On the upper floors the only 19th Century mantelpiece is at the front bedroom of the main block's second floor. It is a wood enframingent 4'-1" by 4'-2" high with a 7" wide mantel shelf. The under shelf area has a central fluted band and end sunburst features of carved wood.

Modern central heating has radiators in every room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The residence lies on a busy residential street near a major commercial street of Georgetown. It stands next to a frame structure to the south renovated in Greek Revival style in the 1920's and is directly abutted by a brick Victorian apartment house on the North.
2. Enclosures: The rear yard is surrounded by various fences and walls. On the South and the West there are brick walls while on the North there is a metal grid fence and a wooden vertical board fence near the kitchen.
3. Outbuildings: none
4. Walks: Extending directly from the East elevation wall to the curb is a brick paved public sidewalk.
5. Landscaping: The rear yard slopes up several feet toward the West and is formed into a series of terraces. Up 2' from the flagstone paved area at the South of the rear

porch is a brick paved patio directly abutting the West end of the porch and the kitchen wall. A brick 2' curving retaining wall and four brick risers mark the edge of a second terrace of pebbled paving. Surrounding this terrace on the West and the North and marking the North edge of the lower brick is a 3" rubble stone retaining wall. The final terrace above this wall is a small garden area reached by a flight of flagstone steps at the Southwest corner of the yard.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968

William Knowles House



photo: J. Alexander

William Knowles House
living room



photos: J. Alexander,



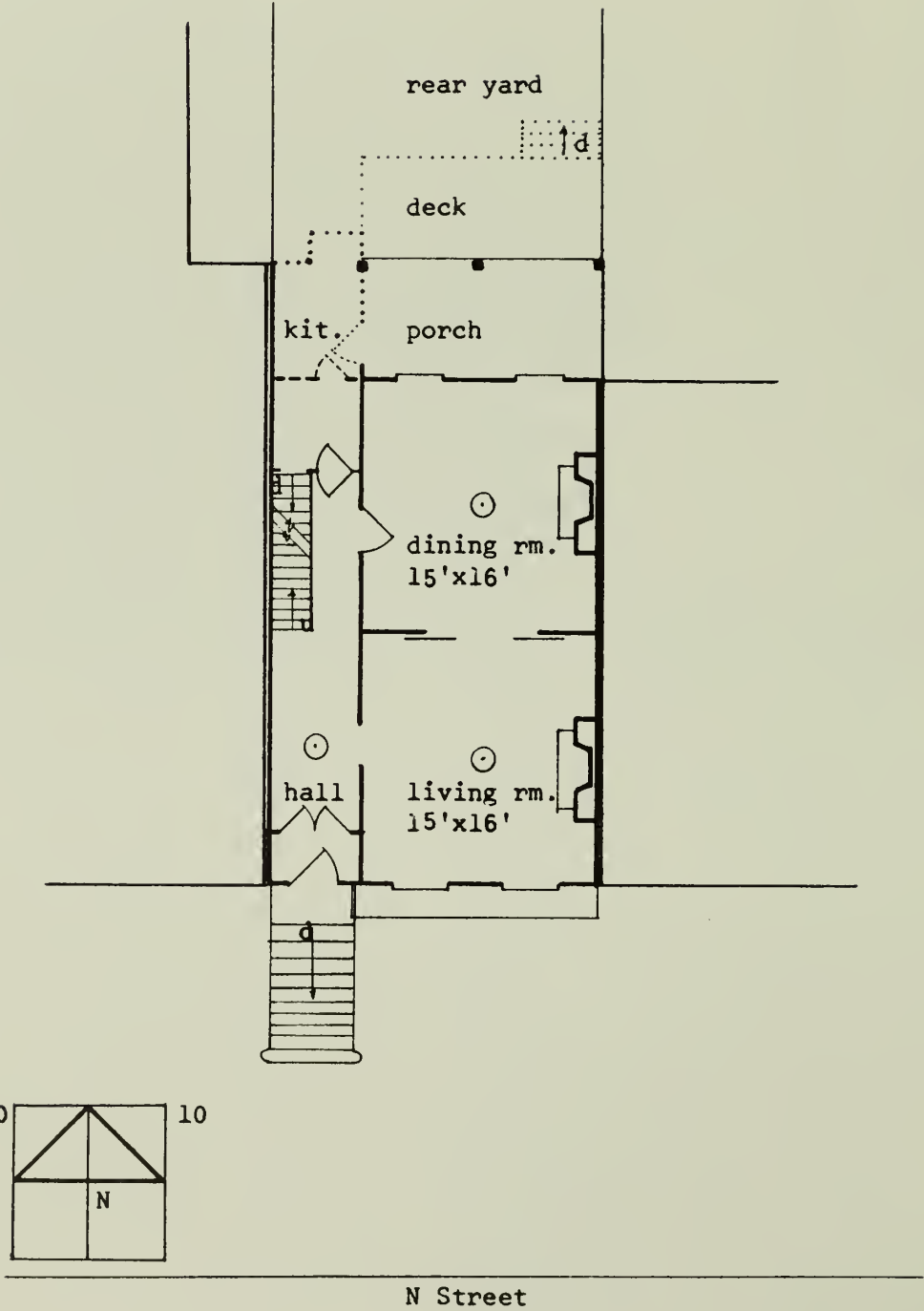
main staircase,

WHEATLEY TOWN HOUSE

3043 N Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



WHEATLEY TOWN HOUSE

Location: 3043 N Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
 The house is the westernmost of a pair of houses on the north side of N Street (formerly Gay Street) described as follows: "...beginning at a point on the north side of Gay Street 40' East...running 120' to the rear line of lot 59; thence East 57'8" then South and thence West on said street...subject as to 1 1/2' front on Gay Street by 52'5 1/2" deep binding on the East side of above described land to right of way as an alleyway for the use of said land and the lot next East thereof..."

Present Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Roth

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: 3043 N Street is a fine example of a large Victorian town house of the third quarter of the 19th Century. It possesses the grand living spaces, the lushness of ornament and the variety of fine details characteristic of the best work of the period.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1233, lot 827 (formerly Square 63, lot 60). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.

At the time of the cession of the District of Columbia lot 60 appears to have been owned by Samuel Davidson.

1796 Deed January 4, 1796, recorded February 10, 1796 in
 Liber B folio 403
 Samuel Davidson
 To
 Walter S. Chandler

WHEATLEY TOWN HOUSE
HABS No. DC-186 (Page 2)

- 1801 Deed August 27, 1801, recorded September 1, 1801 in
Liber G folio 261
Walter S. Chandler
To
John Weems
- 1815 Deed November 4, 1815, recorded November 20, 1815 in
Liber AK folio 203
Elizabeth Weems
To
Thomas Turner
- 1846 Deed March 10, 1846, recorded March 26, 1846 in
Liber WB 125 folio 340
Samuel Turner et ux Amanda M.
To
Thomas Turner, Jr.
- 1855 Deed November 11, 1855, recorded March 29, 1856 in
Liber JAS 1113 folio 350
John Marbury, Trustee
To
Richard Cruikshanks
East part of lot 60
- 1859 Deed March 14, 1859, recorded April 2, 1859 in
Liber JAS 172 folio 54
Richard Cruikshanks et ux Anna Jane
To
Francis Wheatley
- 1884 Deed September 11, 1884, recorded September 11, 1884 in
Liber 1098 folio 80
William A. Gordon, Trustee
To
Marion McCullough
"forming an alley 3' wide and 52' 5 1/2" deep, and
of the height as at present covered by portions of
the houses on said lot and that on lot next East
thereof..."
- 1905 Deed May 9, 1905, recorded May 18, 1905 in
Liber 2870 folio 79
Marion W. McCullough
To
Alice Virginia Winship

- 1918 Deed May 7, 1918, recorded May 16, 1918 in
Liber 4073 folio 169
Katherine Virginia Winship
To
Kendrick Scofield
- 1921 Deed April 29, 1921, recorded May 4, 1921 in
Liber 4527 folio 74
Kendrick Scofield and wife Violetta Sprigg
To
Aileen M. Callaghan
- Deed July 8, 1921, recorded July 15, 1921 in
Liber 4557 folio 381
Aileen M. Callaghan
To
James R. M. Ash
- 1922 Deed February 17, 1922, recorded February 21, 1922 in
Liber 4669 folio 252
James R. M. Ash and wife Fannie B.
To
Theodore W. Wilkinson
- 1948 Deed August 24, 1948, recorded August 26, 1948 in
Liber 817 folio 338
Catherine H. Wilkinson, widow
To
American Security and Trust Company
- 1964 Deed January 9, 1964, recorded January 27, 1964 in
Liber 12143 folio 484
American Security and Trust Company
To
Gordon L. Roth and Kathryn Carson Roth

2. Date of Erection: The Georgetown column of the Washington Evening Star, April 14, 1859 reports the following:
"...and Messrs. Berret and Miem have the contract for constructing two large brick dwellings on Gay Street for F. Wheatley, Esq. The excavations for the foundations of each of these buildings are now being made."

3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The original kitchen was located in the back section of the basement; the present first floor kitchen is a mid-20th century addition. The small study at the first floor stair landing was also added.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. In The Recollections of J. Holdsworth Gordon, unpublished manuscript, 1910 Mr. Gordon states that his family moved into the house in 1860 and remained there until 1877, when they moved into a villa at Cooke's row. The Washington Elite List: A Compilation of Selected Names of Residents of Washington City, D. C. and Ladies Shopping Guide (The Elite Publishing Company of Washington, D. C. [copy of the directory located in the Washingtoniana Room of the Central branch of the D. C. Public Library]) gives the following information:

1888	Mrs. J. E. Cammack and drs. Mrs. Ann K. Thompson William T. Harris
1889	Dr. and Mrs. Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt
1890	Dr. and Mrs. Carl H. A. Kleinschmidt Miss Adele Kleinschmidt

Washington City Directories provide the following tenant information:

1886	Annie K. Thompson, wid. Wm. E.
1887	William T. Harris (Beale and Harris) Annie K. Thompson
1891-94	Brooke B. Williams, broker
1914-16	Mrs. Margaret Meinikheim
1917-21	Kendrick Scofield
1923-25	Theodore Wilderson
1930	Ernest Wilkinson
1931	vacant
1932-38	Robert W. Horton

1938-41	Mrs. Leonora Fuller
1942	vacant
1943-48	Mrs. Katherine Wilkinson
1954-56	John I. Thompson
1960	vacant
1962	Benjamin F. Kronfeld
1965	Gordon Roth

2. The Georgetown Assessments of 1865-70 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 12) show the following assessments to Francis Wheatley:

Lot 60	50' W. Gay Street	120' deep	\$ 1,800
Improvements:	Two 3 story and finished brick dwellings		\$ 10,000

3. The Evening Star of Thursday July 14, 1859 in its Georgetown column gives a contemporary appraisal of the houses. "Among all the multitude of fine private improvements erected in our city this season, none shows to more advantage nor is more of a real ornament to the town than the two first-class brick dwellings by Alderman F. Wheatley, on Gay Street, adjoining his own property."

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: With its twin to the East, 3043 N Street is one of the finest examples in Georgetown of an upper class Middle Victorian row house. A general openness characterizes the interior arrangement as the high ceiled rooms are connected by large scale openings and the first floor gives views to both the street and to the rear yard through wide floor-ceiling windows. The facade presents the customary solidity and richness to the street.
2. Condition of fabric: Having been repaired and cleaned within the last five years, the house is in excellent condition on both the interior and exterior.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This three story brick row house faces South onto N Street between 30th and 31st Streets; its West wall is approximately 105' along N Street from the centerline of 31st Street. The three bay front is 22'-8" wide and the depth of the house is approximately 35'.
2. Foundations: The brick foundation walls of the basement are revealed approximately 6'-8" on the front (South) elevation and approximately 7'-6" on the rear (North) elevation. At the South elevation a red-gray sandstone water table occurs at the sill level of the basement windows.
3. Wall construction: This wall bearing brick structure has a rear (North) elevation faced with rough textured red brick laid in common bond with header courses every six rows. The first two stories are painted white while the third remains its unpainted red-orange color.

The front elevation differs by using a dense smooth unpainted face brick in common bond but with no bonding header courses and with very thin mortar joints.

4. Framing: Not visible
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: At the South elevation the brick entry stairway and stoop is 5'-8" wide. The ten treads to the entry platform are of red-gray sandstone now refaced with a layer of red bricks. A fine pair of iron railings edge both the stair and the stoop and end in a three quarter turn around the street level metal newel posts.

As an additional feature of the South elevation a 2'-6" iron black balcony extends across the facade at the first floor level.

At the rear there is a simple two story framed three post porch 7'-6" deep. The porch is screened at the second floor level and open to a newly constructed wood deck extension at the first floor.

6. Chimneys: There are two large brick chimneys approximately 3' x 3' at the East party wall located at approximately the first and third quarter points of the wall. Both have simple two coursed brick caps.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The handsome entry ensemble of the house includes two rich door frames, a large entry door and a pair of vestibule doors. The sequence begins with a 3'-3" wide wood six panel entry door surmounted by a single light transom window. The rounded edge panels of the door contrast with the rich pedimental cornice supported by lush floral brackets. In the vestibule, doors with semicircular headed tall single pane lights above a circular molded edge panel give access to the stair hall. This vestibule doorway is topped by a flat entablature supported by six small brackets between two larger end consoles.

b. Windows and shutters: The front (South) elevation has 2/2 light double-hung sash for the upper two floor windows and 2/4 light double-hung wood sash for the first floor's floor to ceiling windows. The window openings have stone sills painted white and are crowned by segmental cast iron heads with a central medallion and end drip brackets.

All major windows have internal folding wood shutters; each as an upper and a lower pair of three-part folding vertical panels with adjustable vertical louvered portions. The units fold back into jamb pockets at each side of the window.

At the North elevation the windows are without ornamental trim and simply have the opening bridged by flat, arches of brick.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The gabled roof with ridge parallel to the street has a standing seam metal covering.

b. Cornice, eaves: The South elevation has a rich bracketed cornice band painted white, capping the facade. At the North elevation however there is

simply a two course corbelled brick cornice band.

c. Cupolas, dormers, towers: None

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The typical 19th century town house plan has a major front and rear room on each floor with an entry and stair hall running the full length of the house at the West party wall.

The first floor plan has a front living room and a rear dining room. A modern kitchen has been added at the North end of the stair hall.

The second and third floors have two bedrooms each with a bath at the Southwest corner of each floor. An unusual feature of the second floor plan is a sitting room at the Northwest corner entered up three steps from the stair landing.

The original kitchen was probably in the front room of the full basement. The rear room at present houses the heating equipment. Two special basement features are a large coal storage room under the South sidewalk and entered by stairs under the entry stairs and a 3' service passage from the street to the rear under the porch. The latter occurs along the East foundation wall.

2. Stairways: Because of its monumental carved newel post, its fine turned balusters and curvilinear stringer features the main staircase is an important sculptural feature of the interior. From the entry hall the half-turn stair rises up from South to North a full sixteen risers to the landing and then back five risers to the second floor. At the second level, in a similar manner, the stair ascends twelve risers and back six to the third level. The fruitwood railing is continuous from the newel to the top floor and is made of sections up to 5' long.

The stairs to the basement are directly under the main stairs in a steep straight run thirteen risers from a platform and door under the North end of the eastern stair stringer.

3. Flooring: The original yellow pine floors have been cleaned and refinished in the last five years. The basement level has a concrete floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of plaster throughout. The hall has had new wallpaper within the last five years over older paper. All other rooms are painted over plaster or over old wallpaper.
5. Doorways and doors: Wooden six panel doors appear to be in most cases original and are approximately 3' x 7'. The frames are trimmed with a wood molding are topped by a straight molded wood cornice. On the first floor a 7'-1" opening between the front and the rear room is fitted with two large eight panel doors which slide into wall pockets.
6. Decorative features and trim: As major decorative features there are on the first floor molded ceiling ornaments in the stair hall and in the front and rear parlors. All are of the heavy Victorian floral type formerly acting as gas lighting fixture bases. In keeping with the large scale of the rooms, the ornaments in the center of both the parlor and dining room ceilings have a large 3'-6" spread.

Trim forms and sizes vary considerably throughout the house from floor to floor. The third floor has a 8" baseboard with simple molded top and simple 5" window and door trim. Doorways are crowned by a 3" architrave board and a 2 1/2" corona. Plinth blocks are used at the baseboard.

At the second level a 10" molded top baseboard is used along with 6" door and window trim. Doorways are without crown molding but do rest on plinth blocks as above.

At the main floor a baseboard of the same type as the second floor is employed but in this case is 11" in height. Door trim is similar to that used in the second floor but with a 3/4 round edge and a 7 1/2" width. Doorways have no crown mold but do rest on plinth blocks.

Additional trim on the first floor includes a picture molding at approximately 2' from the ceiling in both the dining room and living room and a cornice ceiling mold in all rooms.

7. Notable hardware: The house retains much of its 19th century hardware and this includes brass doorknob rings, brass keyholes, and porcelain doorknobs. Especially notable items of hardware are on the first floor sliding doors. Geometric floral ornaments are cut out in low relief on the plates for the door pulls, lock plates and catch plates.
8. Lighting: There are a variety of 20th century fixtures.
9. Heating: There are several handsome fireplace mantelpieces which act as principal features of the major rooms. On the third floor both fireplaces have been closed but the simple wood mantelpieces remain. These have unfluted but chamfered edge pilasters supporting a 7 1/2" deep mantel shelf.

The second floor fireplaces are both open and are also of brick with wood mantelpieces which are only slightly more elaborate than those above. The front room has a segmental arched opening and a 7 1/2" deep curving plan mantel shelf.

The two major first floor rooms have 6'-0" x 4'-0" high mantelpieces and hearths of white silver-veined marble. Both have semicircular topped fireplace openings 2'-9" x 2'-9" with a decorative floral featured keystone which supports an 11" deep curving mantel shelf. The opening in the dining room is set with a 19th century metal heating ventilator. The metal facing is edged with a stamped floral band and the floral patterned heating grill is backed by adjustable metal vertical louvers. A 2'-9" x 9" metal fender projects from the lower edge of the metal facing and rests on the marble hearth.

The basement has the 20th century addition of a 19th century black marble fireplace mantelpiece.

Modern central hot air heating was introduced into the house according to the owners in the late 1920's. Metal ductwork carries air to rooms on all floors.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: This house is the center unit of a group of three Victorian row houses set on this residential street not far from the shopping area of Georgetown.
2. Enclosures: The rear yard is enclosed by a wooden stockade fence approximately 5' to 6' high.
3. Outbuildings: At the Northeast corner of the lot is a small outbuilding shared by 3041 and 3043 and divided at the center by a North-South party wall. The brick building is approximately 12' square is 9' high to the roof cornice line and is topped by a wood framed pyramidal roof. There are two 2'-10" doors on both the East and West elevations and a pair of windows at the South side. Walls are constructed of common bond and openings are bridged by flat arched brick lintels. The 3041 side of the buildings still serves as a storage facility while that of 3043 has been recently renovated as a "tea house".
4. Walks: At the front (South) elevation there is red brick paving from the elevation to the curb. Within the last five years three paved brick circles strung out and linked along the centerline of the lot have been added in the rear yard. The first begins near the end of the rear wood deck and the last ends near the North edge of the lot.
5. Landscaping: The rear yard has been handsomely landscaped during the last five years with various shrubs and plants around the periphery. A black metal fountain has been placed in the center of the second brick circle. From the center of the West side of the rear yard a large black walnut shades the yard. (The cast iron fountain dates from 1856).

Prepared by: William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968

Wheatley Town House



photos: J. Alexander



living room

Wheatley Town House
entry and stair hall



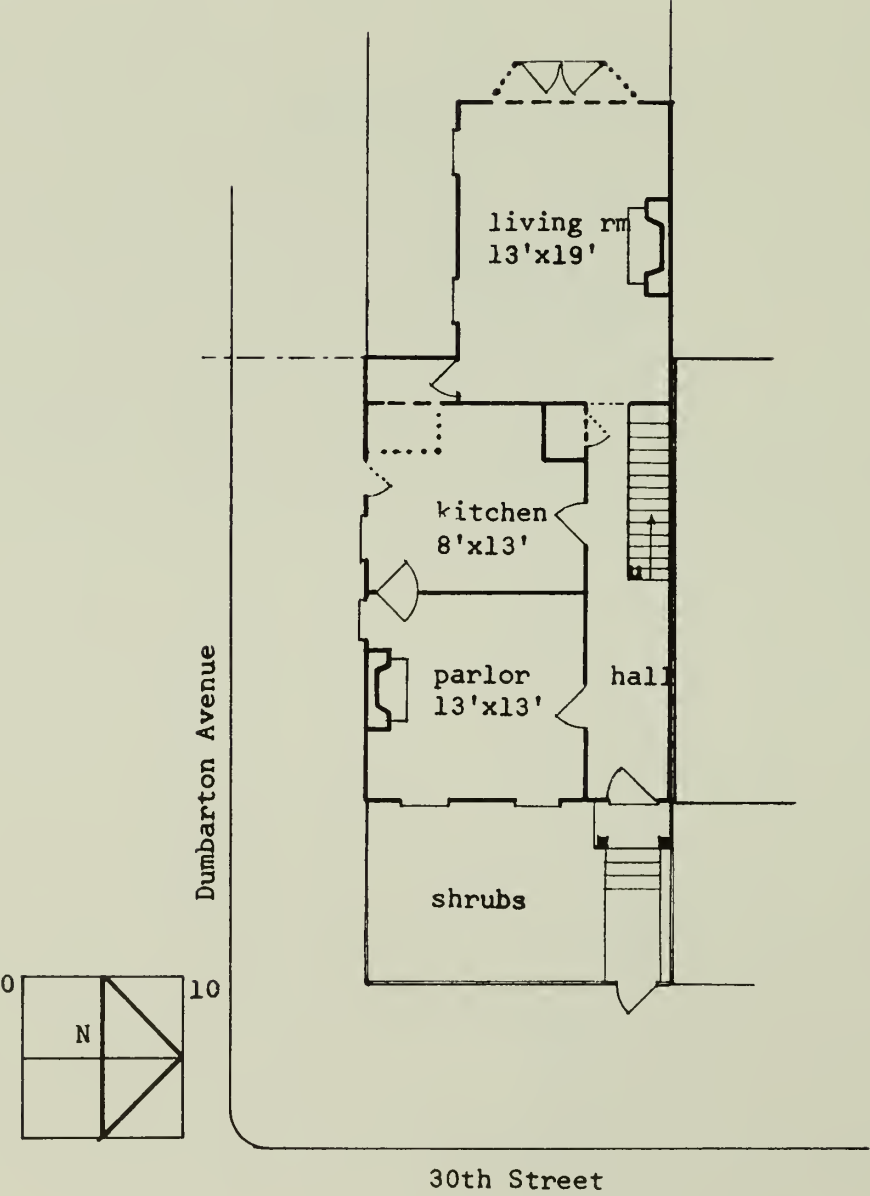
photo: J. Alexander

DE LA ROCHE-JEWELL TENANT HOUSE

1320 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



DE LA ROCHE-JEWELL TENANT HOUSE

Location: 1320 30th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C. is located in the Northwest corner of 30th Street formerly Washington) and Dumbarton. It is the southernmost of a three unit row.

Present Owner: James L. Manogue

Present Occupant: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Nichols, Jr.

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: 1320 30th Street along with the two adjoining houses to the North is typical of simple rental housing of mid-19th century. While the interior is quite unpretentious, the exterior with the cast iron detailing and projecting entry porch forms a pleasant and humanly scaled streetscape.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1242, lot 30 (formerly Square 72, lots 80 and 81). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

Lot 81

- 1804 Deed July 16, 1804, recorded January 5, 1805 in
Liber M folio 61
Thomas Beall
To
Thomas Sim Lee
Lot 81, being a corner lot 120' on west side of
Washington Street and 60' on north side of Dumbarton
Street
- 1813 Deed November 13, 1813, recorded November 15, 1813 in
Liber AF folio 431
Thomas Sim Lee
To
John Lee
Lot 81
Consideration: \$550.00

- Deed December 23, 1813, recorded December 24, 1813 in
Liber AF folio 303
John Lee
To
Joseph Milligan
Consideration: \$650.00
- 1814 Deed April 1, 1814, recorded April 12, 1814 in
Liber AG folio 267
Joseph Milligan
To
Anna Reinagle
Consideration: \$1000.00
- 1815 Deed November 21, 1815, recorded December 1, 1815 in
Liber AK folio 259
Anna Reinagle
To
George Peter
Lot 81
Consideration: \$2000.00
- 1835 Deed May 27, 1835 recorded June 12, 1835 in
Liber WB 53 folio 265
George W. Peter
To
William S. Nichols
Lot 81
Consideration: \$750.00
- 1840 Deed July 9, 1840, recorded August 6, 1840 in
Liber WB 81 folio 298
William S. Nichols
To
Daniel Kurtz
Consideration: \$1000.00

Lot 80

- 1794 Deed July 11, 1794, recorded July 12, 1794 in
Liber B folio 54
Thomas Beall, son of George
To
Samuel Davidson
William Craik
William Hammond Dorsey

- 1797 Deed April 24, 1797, recorded September 12, 1797 in
Liber C folio 151
William Craik
William Hammond Dorsey
Samuel Davidson
To
Samuel Brooke
Lots 79, 80, 87 and 88
- 1814 Deed January 25, 1814, recorded May 5, 1814 in
Liber AG folio 362
Samuel Brooke
To
Joseph Brewer
- 1830 Deed September 28, 1830, recorded February 14, 1831 in
Liber WB 35 folio 1
John Marbury
Joseph Brewer
To
John Kurtz
"...Joseph Brewer by deed heretofore made and recorded
conveyed among other property in Georgetown lot 80 in
Thos. Beall's addition to Georgetown to said John
Marbury in trust to secure a certain debt due the
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown and hath
recently sold the said lot of ground to John Kurtz
at private sale for the sum of \$800...Lot 80...
granting 60' on Dumbarton Street and running back N
of same breadth 120'"
- 1842 Deed October 12, 1842, recorded November 29, 1842 in
Liber WB 96 folio 454
John Kurtz
To
Daniel Kurtz
Daniel Kurtz now owns both lots 80 and 81
- 1851 Deed August 1, 1851, recorded January 8, 1852 in
Liber JAS 34 folio 244
Mary C. Kurtz
and children, and heirs of Daniel Kurtz
To
George F. de la Roche
Lots 80 and 81
Consideration: \$2800

1863 Deed November 6, 1863, recorded January 25, 1864 in
Liber NCT 25 folio 71
Jane I. de la Roche
To
Claudius B. Jewell
Consideration: \$2400

1889 Deed March 18, 1889, recorded March 10, 1881 in
Liber 1370 folio 490
Claudius B. Jewell
To
James Manogue
Consideration: \$16,000

1916 Deed January 31, 1916, recorded February 18, 1916 in
Liber 3859 folio 472
Mary J. Manogue
William H. Manogue
To
George W. Manogue
Parts of lots 80 and 81 in Square 1242 beginning at
the southeast corner of lot 81 and running north on
30th Street 20' to the middle of the dividing wall
between premises 1320-1322 30th Street, and running
west through said dividing wall 80' to an alley in
rear...

2. Date of erection: The houses were taxed in the Georgetown
Assessments of 1865-70 (National Archives, Microcopy 605,
Group 351, roll 12) as follows:

Claudius B. Jewell
South part lots 80 and 81
120' Dumbarton Street 60' Washington \$ 1,800
Improvements - Five Brick Houses, two stories
and back buildings \$ 7,600

George de la Roche heirs
North part lots 80 and 81
60' Washington 120' deep \$ 1,500
Improvements Two Story Frame Dwelling and
back buildings \$ 2,500

The five houses (three on Washington and two on Dumbarton)
are not shown on the Boschke map published in 1861.

3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The house has been extensively remodelled, the major addition being the living room block with its projecting bay window in the rear.
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:

1870-71	Henry Solmes [c] Beall corner Washington
1875	William G. Tanner, Beall corner Washington
	h. 41 Montgomery

(These tenants possibly occupied 1320 30th Street. The directories show no listing for a Washington Street address.) The following are definite occupants:

1914	Julius H. Holtzberg
1915-19	Frederick Stahl
1920	Grace Burtis
1921-24	Laura V. Warner
1925	Laura V. Warner and John H. Thompson
1926-27	Mrs. Alice Peters
1928	James B. Darcey
1929-33	Mrs. Alice Moxley
1934	vacant
1935	Henry Klumb
1936	Henry K. Arneson
1937-38	John P. Cowan
1939-40	George Roper
1941	Mrs. Esther Stonestreet
1942-43	John H. Vincent
1948	A. H. Alexander
1954	vacant
1954	Woodward Wiley
1960	William McE. Fleming
1962	Charles A. Nichols

2. George F. de la Roche who owned the property between 1851 and 1863 lived in the frame house on the north part of lots 80 and 81. He was the architect of Oak Hill Cemetery and St. John's Church.
3. For information on early owners of the land see the following:
The Beall Family HABS No. DC-154
Thomas Sim Lee HABS No. DC-168

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1320 30th Street with its neighbors to the north forms a pleasant row of mid-19th century tenant houses. The details are typical of other less diminutively scaled Victorian row houses in Georgetown, but the addition of Greek Revival type front stoops and small front gardens make this group distinctive.
2. Condition of fabric: The row is in good condition on the exterior. 1320 30th Street is in good condition on the interior. The house has been modernized for 20th century living, the major alteration being the extensive remodeling of the first floor living room (in the rear ell).

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This two story brick row faces east onto 30th Street with its south wall 25' north of the centerline of Dumbarton Avenue. Its three bay east facade is 19' long and its depth, including the rear ell, is about 40'.
2. Foundations: The brick foundations are exposed about 2' at the east facade.
3. Wall construction: The structure is of brick bearing walls with header courses every eight rows. Number 1320 remains unpainted red brick while numbers 1322 and 1324 have had their facades painted white.

4. Framing: Interior partitions are of stud-wall construction.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: The main facade of each of the three houses has a small wooden stoop. This is about 4' x 3' in size and is reached by three wooden steps. The stoop is canopied by a wooden roof attached to the facade below the second floor window sill and supported by a pair of wooden columns. These columns are tapering eight sided champion columns with pseudo-tuscan simple wood capitals. At the side to the doorway each canopy roof is supported by slightly projecting wood pilaster boards. The roof is built with projecting wood boxed gutters supported by a modillion band.
6. Chimneys: Two chimneys are present: one at the center of the south wall of the front parlor and one at the north wall of the rear living room.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The entry door at the east elevation is a 3' 2" four panel wood door which has been much altered and repaired. This door is surrounded with nine glass lights beginning at 3' from the floor. At each side are three lights and above is a four light fixed transom.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Windows (three in number) throughout the eastern portion of the first floor are 6/9 light double-hung wood sash 2' 10" wide. At the second floor all windows are 6/6 light double-hung wood sash. At the facade of all three units in the row windows at both floors are crowned by cast iron ornamental lintels.

At the facade all three houses in the row are fitted with two panel wood shutters (painted black) at both first and second floor windows.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The main portion of the house is roofed by a gable with its ridge running parallel to 30th Street while the rear section has a shed roof pitching down to the south. Both roofs are metal covered.

b. Cornice, eaves: The facade is capped by a wood modillioned cornice. The projecting wood boxed rain gutter is supported by wood brackets approximately 1' high and spaced between each window. There are no downspouts at the east facade.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are none.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: This simple side hall plan row house has two rooms per floor in the gabled front portion and one room per floor in the shed roofed rear ell. The first floor contains a front parlor, a kitchen and a rear living room. The second floor has three bedrooms and two baths. A basement is constructed under the rear portion of the house, but the eastern section has only a crawl space.
2. Stairways: The half-turn sidehall staircase presents to the entry hall a run of 14 7 1/2" risers from east to west to a landing and a 3 riser return to the second floor. The fruitwood railing is continuous from the hardwood Victorian newel post to the north wall at the second floor and is supported by two turned balusters per tread.

The basement is reached by an exterior stair at the south side of the rear portion of the house. It descends 10 brick risers from west to east.

3. Flooring: Pine floors of 19th century date remain.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of plaster throughout.
5. Doorways and doors: Four panel 19th century wood interior doors which remain vary from 2' 6" to 2' 10" in width.
6. Decorative features and trim: First floor trim consists of 5" door and window moldings and an 8" molded top baseboard. Corners of the trim are mitered and doors do not have plinth blocks. At the second floor, door and window trim are reduced to 3" in width with those windows at the east being trimmed instead with 3 3/4" moldings. The baseboard at the second floor is 7 1/2" high. Neither floor has a cornice or chair rail. There are no other distinctive decorative features of 19th century date.

7. Notable hardware: Door knobs and hinges in the front section of the house are mainly of 19th century date but none are of special note.
8. Lighting: There is nothing of special note.
9. Heating: The major decorative feature of the house other than the stairway is the front parlor mantelpiece. The brick hearth and fireback are enclosed by a 4' 5" x 3' 11" high white marble mantelpiece with an 8" wide and 5' long mantel shelf. The under shelf lintel has its lower edge cut away forming a very shallow pointed arch over the fireplace opening.

The other mantelpiece extant in the house in the living room is an early 20th century neoclassic design in wood. The other fireplace at the second floor at the southeast bedroom has been walled-up and the mantelpiece removed.

Heating of the house at present is by radiator units in each room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: This house is the southernmost of a group of three row houses of identical design. The row is set in the midst of residential northeast Georgetown.
2. Enclosures: The diminutive front yard is enclosed by a handsome black painted metal fence and gate about 2 1/2' in height. The rear yard is fenced at the west, south and north by a 6' high stockade fence.
3. Outbuildings: There are none.
4. Walks: The house is fronted by brick sidewalks at both the east and the south.
5. Landscaping: The front yards of all three row houses are planted with ivy and small shrubs. The rear yard of number 1320 is brick paved and edged with shrubs. A small pine tree stands at the northwest corner and the rear yard is shaded by a medium sized maple tree of the house to the north.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
September, 1968

De La Roche-Jewell
Tenant House



photos: J. Alexander



similar type at
1521 29th street

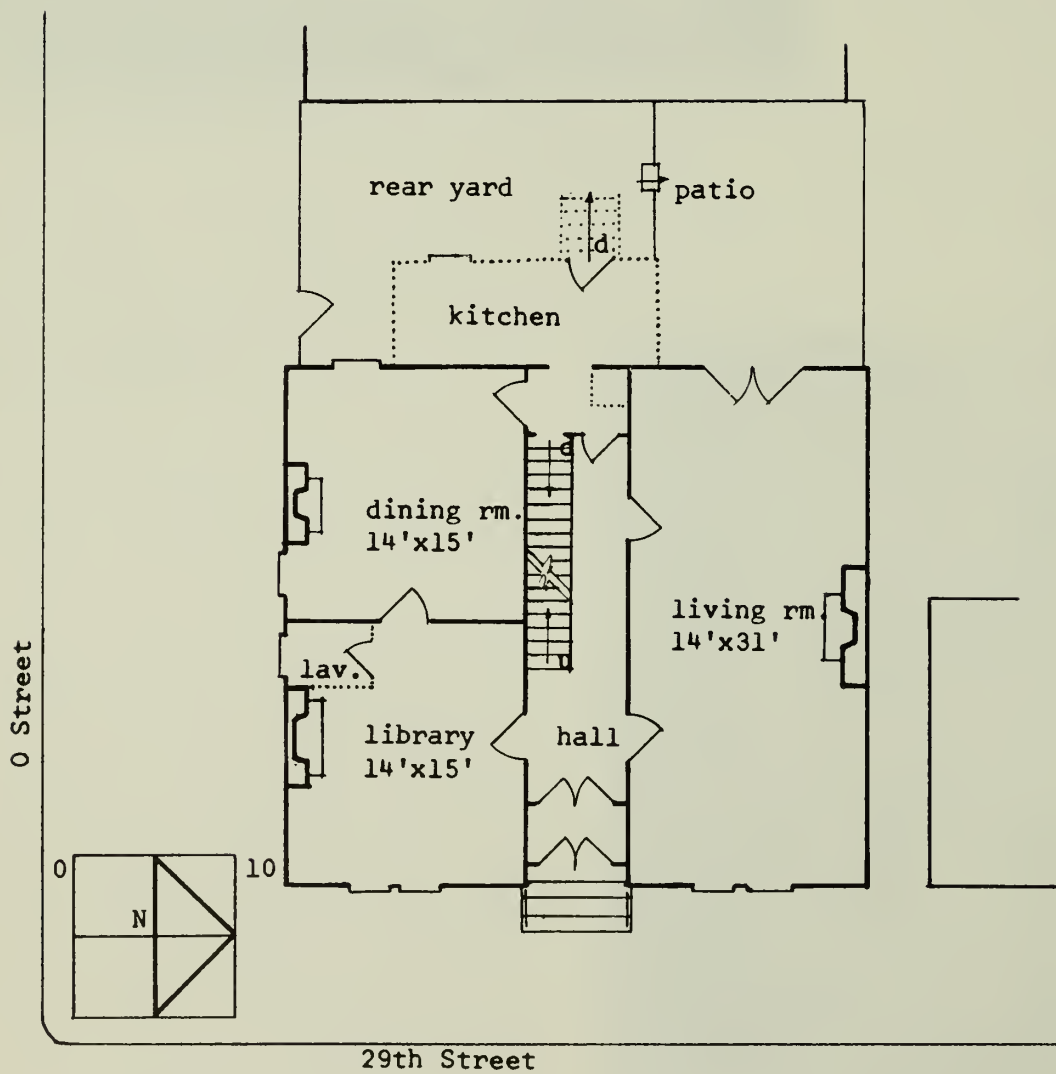
JAMES I. BARRETT HOUSE

1400 29th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

James I. Barrett House
HABS No. DC-180



JAMES I. BARRETT HOUSE

Location: 1400 29th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the northwest corner of 29th (formerly Greene) and O (formerly Beall) Streets.

Present Owner: Mrs. Philip Thayer

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: This house is an example of a restrained and formal Victorian dwelling. The exterior is a simple brick cube adorned only by a roof cornice band and capping features for each element of fenestration. A central hall divides the interior into four cubical spaces per floor. The only exception is the living room which runs the full depth of the house.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1258, lot 207 (formerly parts of lots 100-101). The house itself is actually only on part of lot 101. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1795 Deed September 30, 1795, recorded October 3, 1795 in
Liber B folio 354
Thomas Beall
To
Henry Lucas
Lot 101

1807 Deed March 12, 1807, recorded March 20, 1807 in
Liber R folio 143
Henry Lucas
To
Jesse Smith

- 1813 Deed March 15, 1813, recorded June 8, 1813 in
Liber AE folio 454
Jesse Smith
To
Vicent King
- 1816 Deed August 10, 1816, recorded August 27, 1816 in
Liber AM folio 88
Vincent King
To
Caleb Peckam
- 1851 Deed July 30, 1851, recorded January 5, 1852 in
Liber JAS 34 folio 147
Elizabeth Peckam
To
George F. de la Roche
Consideration: \$300.00
- 1854 Deed May 19, 1854, recorded October 30, 1855 in
Liber JAS 103 folio 329
George de la Roche
To
James Isaac Barrett
Consideration: \$1000.00
- 1887 Deed December 12, 1877, recorded December 13, 1887 in
Liber 1288 folio 391
William C. Barrett
To
Eleanor A. Walker, formerly Barrett
Part lot 101, 40' on Green Street
60' Beall Street
- Deed December 14, 1887, recorded December 16, 1887 in
Liber 1295 folio 300
William C. Barrett
To
Eleanor A. Walter
Part lot 101
- 1889 Deed March 28, 1889, recorded March 30, 1889 in
Liber 1377 folio 400
Eleanor A. Walter
To
William H. Manogue
All lot 100 and 101
Consideration \$14,000

- 1890 Deed May 20, 1890, recorded May 27, 1890 in
Liber 1502 folio 91
William H. Manogue
To
James D. Rowe
Consideration: \$5500 for lot 207 (Parts of old
lots 100 and 101)
- 1898 Deed of Trust February 18, 1898, recorded
February 19, 1898 in
Liber 2291 folio 174
James D. Rowe
To
Rawlings and Luckett, Trustees
- 1899 Trustees Deed January 24, 1899, recorded
February 1, 1899 in
Liber 2378 folio 122
Rawlings and Luckett, Trustees
To
Thomas J. Stanton
Sold for default from above trust
- 1922 Deed May 23, 1922 recorded June 2, 1922 in
Liber 4733 folio 209
Thomas J. Stanton
To
Margaret Hartigan
- 1939 Deed November 27, 1939, recorded November 29, 1939 in
Liber 7417 folio 5
Margaret Hatigan
To
Roberto G. de Mendoza
- 1945 Deed June 15, 1945 recorded July 2, 1945 in
Liber 8126 folio 137
Roberto G. de Mendoza
To
Russell Skinner et ux Sina Steenrod
- 1945 Deed June 27, 1945, recorded July 2, 1945 in
Liber 8126 folio 138
Russell Skinner
To
John M. Creighton
Frances Skinner Creighton
Virginia Hughes Skinner

1952 Deed April 4, 1952, recorded April 10, 1952 in
Liber 9689 folio 302
John M. Creighton
Frances Skinner Creighton
Virginia Hughes Skinner
To
James Marshall McHugh
Maxine Davis, his wife

Deed September 5, 1952, recorded September 11, 1952 in
Liber 9799 folio 17
James Marshall McHugh and wife
To
Ellen N. La Motte

1954 Deed January 15, 1954, recorded January 20, 1954 in
Liber 10120 folio 524
Ellen N. La Motte
To
Philip W. Thayer and wife Barbara

2. Date of erection: City directories show the Barrett family occupying the present house in 1867. The Georgetown Assessments for 1871 (National Archives, Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 13) show an assessment to Barrett for \$6600 for the same property valued at \$1600 in 1865-70 (roll 12). The \$5000 increase signifies the erection of a large house.
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The original kitchen was located in the basement: the present first floor kitchen and bath were added in the 20th century. Also the second floor porch was enclosed, an access was added and a small bath.
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington city directories provide the following tenant information:

1867-69	James Isaac Barrett, carpenter 107 Greene
1870-77	Robert Barrett, widow
1888-90	Brooke B. Williams
1891-96	James D. Rowe, clerk, treasury James G. Rowe, Milk
1897-98	James D. Rowe, clerk
1900-07	Paul B. Hinzen, clerk, war
1909-22	Paul B. Hinzen Clara Hinzen
1923-25	Charles Hartigan
1926-27	vacant
1928	Charles B. McVey III
1929	Charles Hartigan
1930	John P. Gregg
1931	John H. Towers
1932	vacant
1933	Charles Hartigan
1934	vacant
1935-36	Charles Hartigan
1937-38	David Saperstein
1939-40	Charles Hartigan
1941	Robert G. Mendoza
1943	Mrs. Rebecca S. Malloreay
1948	Julius Krug
1954	Ellen La Motte
1956	Philip Thayer

3. In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. B.B. Williams were listed in the Washington Elite List: A Compilation of Selected Names of Residents of Washington City D.C. and Ladies Shopping Guide (copies of this guide located in Washingtoniana Room, Main Branch, D.C. Public Library).

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Rowe were listed in the 1892 edition.

4. Mr. George Scheele, a long time resident of Georgetown, recalls that a colored family operated a dairy in the back part of the basement house. This would coincide with the directory listing from 1891-96 for "James G. Rowe, Milk 107 Greene".
5. Thomas Stanton who owned the property between 1899 and 1922 had a grocery store at 1401 29th according to city directory listings.
6. Julius Albert Krug (born 1907) was the chief power engineer of TVA from 1938-1941. He joined the Office of Production Management in 1941 and became Chairman of the War Production Board in 1944. From 1946 to 1949 he was Secretary of the Interior under President Truman.

7. Philip Thayer was a special assistant to the Ambassador to Chile, 1942-1944, and Cultural Relations Attache in that Embassy 1944-5. He was Dean of the School of Advanced International Studies, the Johns Hopkins University, 1948-1961. (Who's Who in America, vol. 32, 1962-63). Mrs. Thayer is the present occupant of the house.

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1400 29th Street is a good example of a substantial Victorian free-standing residence. Its scale is not overly grand yet both interior and exterior show an ample spaciousness. Similarly its ornamentation is rich but overabundant. In its strongly symmetrical plan and its single block massing it partakes of much of the spirit of the earlier 19th century. It is one of the most prominent examples of this conservative Victorian vein in Georgetown.
2. Condition of fabric: This gray painted house is in excellent condition on the exterior and good-excellent condition on the interior. The interior has been modified for 20th century living by the addition of a lavatory at the first floor southeast parlor and the addition of a two story frame section at the west housing a kitchen at the first floor and a bath at the second floor.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This two story brick free-standing house faces east onto 29th Street at the northwest corner of 29th and O Streets. Its south side is approximately 25' from the centerline of O Street. The three bay front (east) elevation is 36' 9" and the south elevation is 32' 8" long.

At the west the house is entered by a pair of 15 light modern French doors to the north living room. A modern 3' door gives access to the present kitchen from the yard. From this same yard a 4 riser stair extends down from south to north to the basement under the present kitchen.

- b. Windows and shutters: All windows at the east elevation are identical in form. There are five pairs of 4/4 light double hung wood sash windows with each window opening having a segmental head and topped by a cast iron hood. This hood is a single unit over each pair of windows and is topped by two acroteria and supported by three leaf-ornamented consoles. Window sills are straight line design and are supported by three small cast iron brackets. The masonry opening for each pair is about 6' while the height of those at the first floor is 6' 8" and those at the second floor is 6'. Windows at the rear east and south elevations are 6/6 light double-hung wood sash with flat brick arch lintels and no ornamental trim.

Windows at the south elevation are fitted with single panel fixed louver shutters. These are painted gray.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: This flat roof is covered with sheet metal.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The house is crowned by a simple boxed wood projecting cornice and gutter. The eaves are underlined by a dentil band and supported by approximately 2 1/2' high wood scrolling brackets. These brackets are in 4 pairs at the east elevation but occur singly at the other elevations.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are none.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The plan is nearly square and is divided down the middle, east to west, by a 6' wide central hall. To the west an enclosed porch has been added. The first floor contains a full length northern living room

2. Foundations: The brick foundation walls of the basement are revealed about 2' at the south and east elevations.
3. Wall construction: This wall bearing brick structure has an east facade built in running bond smooth face brick. The other three elevations are in common bond with header courses every six rows and are constructed with lesser grade rougher face bricks. All elevations are now painted gray with white painted trim.
4. Framing: The interior is partitioned into four quadrants by 19th century frame walls. Floor framing is said to be wood joists.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: At the west side of the dwelling is a wood-framed two story porch entered from the first floor hallway from the landing to the second floor and from a 5 riser stair from the west yard. Both levels were enclosed in the 1940's and covered with asbestos shingles. The first floor serves as a kitchen while a sitting room, bath and closet occupy the second floor.
6. Chimneys: There are three brick chimneys. Two at the south elevation and one at the center of the north elevations. That at the north and that at the southwest measure about 3 1/2' x 1 1/2' while that at the southeast is approximately 6' x 1 1/2'. All are cement-plaster covered and crowned with simple course brick caps.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The major entry is at the center of the east elevation and has a pair of 19th century 2' 5" three panel heavy wood doors. These are topped by a two light transom set in a segmental headed opening. The entry is framed by a pair of 10" pilaster boards and topped by a pediment supported by two 2' high scrolling wood consoles. The doors are recessed about 1' from the west elevation and this jamb is broken into panels by raised wood moldings. The entry is reached by a run of four 20th century brick steps.

A southeast parlor-library, (with 20th century lavatory), a southwest dining room, and a kitchen in the closed-in porch at the west. At the second floor there are four nearly square bedrooms, a bath at the east end of the stairhall, and a bath at the enclosed west porch. A basement extends under the southern portion of the main block beginning at the south wall of the livingroom above. This contains two large rooms and a furnace room. A wood room extends as a basement under the west porch.

2. Stairways: The half-turn main staircase located in the west half of the stairhall ascends 13 risers from east to west to a landing, and back 6 risers to the second floor. The stair rail of dark hardwood is supported by two Victorian turned balusters per tread. The newel post appears to have been replaced by an early 19th century type, a simple wood turned post. Directly under the main stair a run of 11 risers extend to the basement.
3. Flooring: The original pine flooring of random width 4' 6" runs east to west on both first and second floors. The basement has a concrete floor for the east half and a wood floor at the west half, 8" above the level of the concrete.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of plaster and either painted or wall papered.
5. Doorways and doors: The vestibule doors at the east end of the stairhall are a pair of 2' 5" two panel wood doors with the upper panel being a single glass light 1' 3" x 3' 9". Above these doors appears a two light transom. The standard door used on both first and second floors is a six panel heavy wood door with a raised molding around each panel.

As part of the alteration of the second floors the doorway between the southeast and the southwest bedroom has been removed and walled-up.

6. Decorative features and trim: The major special feature of the decoration is an 8" coved plaster cornice which occurs in the three major rooms of the first floor. Wood trim includes a 10" baseboard in the first floor main rooms, a 1' baseboard in the stairhall, and 8 1/2"

baseboards on the second floor. Window and door wood trim is 6 1/2" wide and a torus molded edge. Doors have 8" hung plinth blocks and first floor east windows have three small wood console blocks under each pair of windows.

7. Notable hardware: Hardware includes what could be late 19th century glass knobs, and brass escutcheons and key plates.
8. Lighting: The one fixture of note is a glass chandelier in the first floor stairhall. This fixture may be of 19th century date but was installed in the house in the mid-20th century by the previous owner.
9. Heating: Four fireplaces remain open; one at the second floor and three at the first floor. In the living room the north wall fireplace has a 2' 6" semicircular-headed opening, and a white marble hearth and mantelpiece of 19th century date. The 6' 1" x 4' mantel is adorned with a cartouche keystone, simply carved spandrel panels, and torus molded vertical edges. It is topped by a simple mantel shelf with double curving leading edge. In the parlor-library the fireplace opening is 3' and semicircular headed. Again the hearth and mantelpiece are of white marble with the mantel being 5' 8" x 3' 11". It is ornamented with a floral leaf keystone, grove-surrounded spandrel panel and chamfered vertical edges. It is topped by a marble mantel shelf.

The dining room fireplace is 2' 1" wide and is surrounded by a 5' x 4' 4" wood mantelpiece. The opening is framed by a pair of reeded and channelled pilasters 2' 6" high supporting a shallow ogee arch. A slightly curved wood mantel shelf is 9" in depth.

The house at present is heated by a central air system with floor ventilators in each room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: This house sits amidst a number of large and small 19th century residential structures, both town houses and detached residences.

2. Enclosures: The rear yard is enclosed at the west by a two story brick party wall, at the north by a 7' high wooden stockade fence, and at the south by a 4 1/2' high brick wall.
3. Outbuildings: There are none.
4. Walks: The residence faces east onto a brick sidewalk. At the south is a 5' wide brick walk and a 10' wide concrete walk extending to the curb. At the south side near the east corner is located a handsome circular coal chute cover plate of cast iron. It bears the name of F. & A. Schneider and is embossed with a central rosette and peripheral band of overlapping leaves.
5. Landscaping: The rear yard is paved with brick and edged by plants and shrubs. The east front is edged with shrubs to window sill height.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
June, 1969

James I. Barrett House



photo: J. Alexander

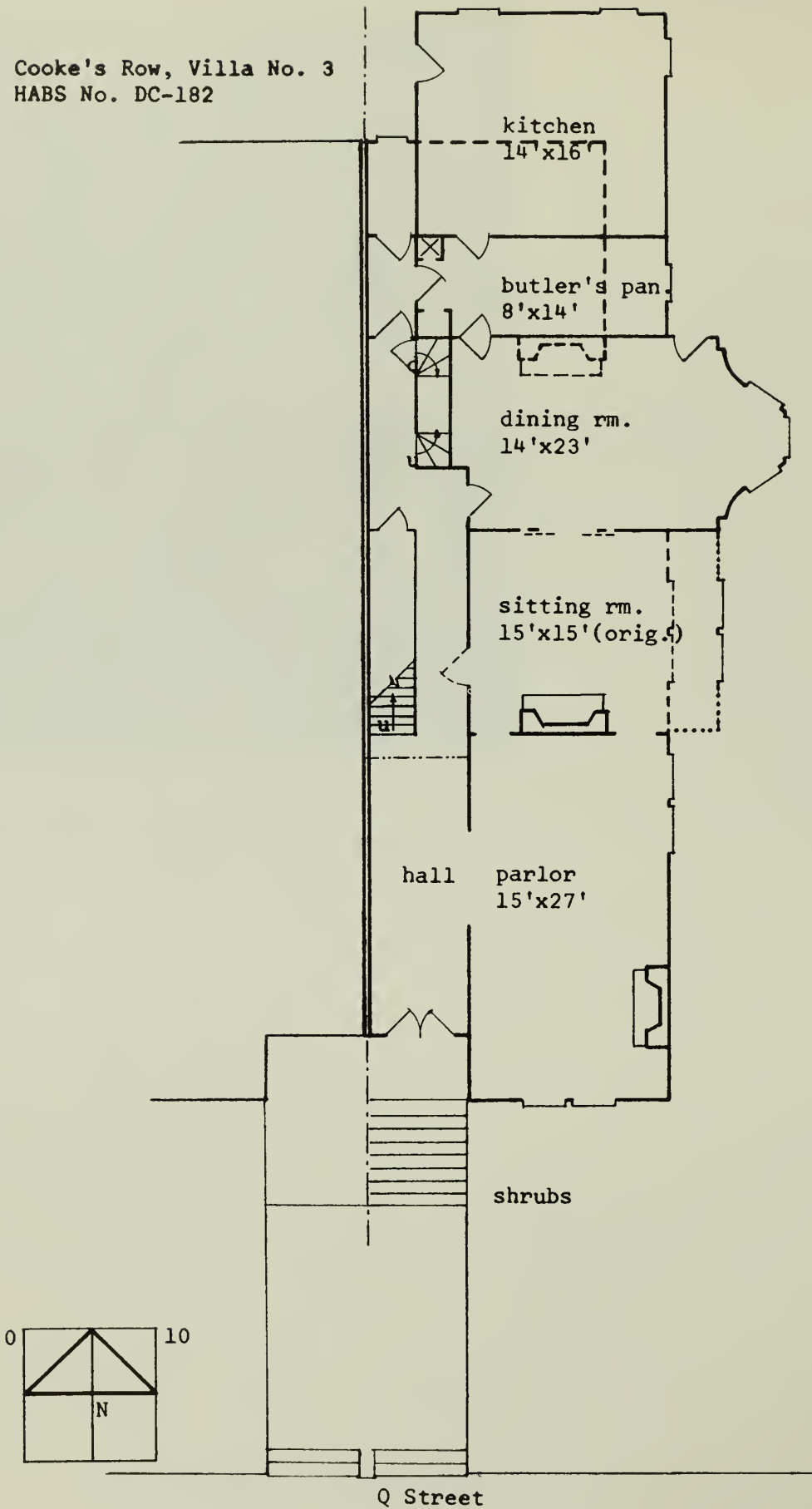
COOKE'S ROW, VILLA NO. 3

3013 Q Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

Cooke's Row, Villa No. 3
HABS No. DC-182



COOKE'S ROW, VILLA NO. 3

Location: 3013 Q Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
This building is the eastern half of the third villa from the left of Cooke's Row on the north side of Q Street (formerly Stoddert). Originally called villa number 3, Cooke's Place.

Present Owner: Col. and Mrs. Robert Evans

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: In its park-like setting, Cooke's Row forms an impressive series of large scale, formal Victorian mansions. Of the four double villas, 3013 and 3015 Q Street specifically represent the Italianate style.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1282, lot 803 (formerly Square 112, lot 3 of Beall's addition to Georgetown). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1792 Deed June 13, 1792, recorded June 16, 1792 in
Liber A folio 117

George Beall and wife
To

Thomas Beall

"all that part of a tract of land known as the
'Rock of Dumbarton' adjoining Georgetown, divided
by the first branch north of Georgetown thence
down with said branch to Rock Creek; thence down
the West side of said Creek and all that part
that layeth south of the beginning of the before
mentioned branch and the West side of Rock
Creek..."

1798 Deed June 12, 1798, recorded August 24, 1798 in
Liber D folio 67

Thomas Beall

To

William Craik

Part of the Rock of Dumbarton containing 10 and 5/8 acres, including land from the north side of Back St. (Stoddert, now "Q") north to Road Street (now "R") next to part of the Rock of Dumbarton sold to Brook Beall.

- 1808 Deed March 10, 1808, recorded June 22, 1808 in
Liber U folio 76
Edmund J. Lee, Executor of the will of William Craik
To
David Peter
- 1836 Deed March 10, 1836, recorded April 21, 1836 in
Liber WB 61 folio 82
William Ramsey and wife
James Peter and wife
George H. Peter and wife
James Beverly and wife
To
John Marbury
Conveys 8 acres of land lying in Georgetown
fronting on Stoddert, Washington and Road Streets
known as Peter's Grove, the residence of David
Peter and his family after his death
- 1844 Deed June 6, 1844, recorded June 8, 1844 in
Liber WB 109 folio 193
John Marbury, Trustee
To
John Carter
- 1867 Deed in Trust June 13, 1867, recorded July 9, 1867 in
Liber ECE 10 folio 419
John Carter O'Neil
To
William G. Moorhead
"In trust to secure payment of four promisory
notes given by said Moorehead to said O'Neil dated
May 15, 1867, for \$9,375 for deferred purchase and
on payment of said sum, to hold in trust for the
sale and separate use of Laura S. Cooke, wife of
Henry D. Cooke..."

1869 Deed February 2, 1869, recorded February 24, 1869 in
Liber D 6 folio 360
William G. Moorhead, Trustee
Laura S. Cooke

To
Charles M. Keyser

Recites that Charles M. Keyser and his heirs "shall not erect nor suffer to be erected on said premises any out building or out buildings whatsoever except a stable to be built in blocks of two upon the dividing line of said premises, said stable to be not higher than 12' to the square and to be of the same style of architecture as the house now erected on said lot."

Deed July 10, 1869, recorded July 29, 1869 in
Liber D 11 folio 458

Charles M. Keyser

To
Alexander R. Shepherd

Deed October 18, 1869, recorded October 19, 1869 in
Liber D 14 folio 231

Alexander R. Shepherd

To
Charles M. Keyser

1870 Deed February 16, 1870, recorded March 9, 1870 in
Liber TR 6 folio 271

Charles M. Keyser

To
Stephen Flanagan

1876 Deed November 8, 1876, recorded March 1, 1877 in
Liber 846 folio 178

Stephen Flanagan et ux Amanda

To
Joshua A. Ellis

Deed December 27, 1876, recorded February 28, 1877 in
Liber 844 folio 239

Joshua A. Ellis

To
William H. Barnard

- 1879 Deed May 1, 1879, recorded May 5, 1879 in
Liber 909 folio 347
William H. Barnard
To
Henry D. Cooke and Laura S. Cooke
- 1881 Deed May 25, 1881, recorded June 21, 1881 in
Liber 976 folio 105
William E. Chandler,
William M. George, Jr., Trustees
To
Van H. Higgins
Sold for default under trust
- 1885 Deed August 22, 1885, recorded September 1, 1885 in
Liber 1139 folio 325
Van H. Higgins and wife Lena M.
To
Helen Young Shepperd
Villa #3 in Cooke's Row
- 1909 Deed May 8, 1909, recorded May 11, 1909 in
Liber 3238 folio 42
Randolph Clay Murphy
To
Aurelia Augusta Murphy
Devisee under the will of Helen Young Shepperd
- 1911 Deed December 8, 1911, recorded January 5, 1912 in
Liber 3486 folio 322
J. Holdsworth Gordon,
William H. Good, Trustees
To
Watson Clark
Sold under decree passed October 5, 1909 in Equity
Case 28585
- 1912 Deed January 3, 1912, recorded January 7, 1913 in
Liber 3587 folio 288
Watson Clark
To
John Blake Gordon
Erskine Gordon

- 1914 Deed May 18, 1914, recorded May 18, 1914 in
Liber 3720 folio 31
John Blake Gordon
Erskine Gordon
To
George L. Nicholson
- 1950 Deed October 16, 1950, recorded October 19, 1950 in
Liber 9322 folio 412
George L. Nicholson
To
Earl L. Packer and wife Iris
- 1958 Deed June 23, 1958, recorded July 18, 1958 in
Liber 11075 folio 373
Earl L. Packer and wife Iris
To
Robert F. Evans and Jane R. Evans

2. Date of erection: The Evening Star, June 30, 1868 gives the following information: "Messrs. Starkweather and Plowman, the accomplished architects, engineers and surveyors of Washington, some months since commenced the construction of eight first-class cottage villas located on Stoddert Street on the south side of and adjoining the beautiful grounds of Henry D. Cooke, Esq. on the famed Heights of Georgetown."
3. Architect: Starkweather and Plowman.
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: None.
6. Important Old Views: None Found

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1878-79 | Henry D. Cooke |
| 1886-1908 | John Shepperd |
| 1915-48 | George Nicholson |
| 1954 | George Nicholson |
| 1958 | Colonel Robert Evans , USA, ret. |

2. Henry David Cooke (1825-1881), after running a newspaper in Ohio, came to Washington during the Civil War to manage the office of Jay Cooke and Company. This was one of the most prominent banking firms of the period, and had been found by his brother. Henry Cooke was responsible for having Congress authorize the construction of the first street railway in the District and became the president of the Georgetown Street Railway Company in 1862. Shortly thereafter he resigned to become president of the First National Bank of Washington. President Grant appointed Henry Cooke the first territorial governor of the District in 1871; he resigned from this position in 1873 because of the failure of the firm of Jay Cooke. Cooke's own Georgetown residence was the Dodge House at 30th and Q Streets, which he purchased from Francis Dodge, Jr. in 1867. According to legend, he built Cooke's row to established residences for his twelve children. (Dictionary of American Biography, vol. IV, pp. 382-383)
3. The Georgetown Assessments of 1871 (National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 13) show an assessment on the land for each of the villas at \$1200 and the value of the improvements at \$10,000.
4. The following description of the villas is taken from The Evening Star, June 30, 1869.

"These beautiful residences are set back from the street 25 feet upon lots 43' x 140' deep, thus affording beautiful front and side yards, which will be graded two feet (three steps) above the sidewalk, and terraced up from a level, leaving a walk inside the front fence, which fence will be composed of a 2 foot high faced brick wall with a neat iron railing.

The buildings will be elevated above the terrace four feet to the principal floor and are two stories and French attic high for four of them in the French style of architecture, in the Italian style.

The houses contain each two parlors, connected with sliding doors, a library, a dining room, butler's closet, servant's hall, and stairs, with all modern improvements and appurtenances (besides the spacious hall and stairs opening on tasty porches) in the principal stories which are twelve

feet high in the clear. The kitchens which are located in the basement, are ample, and communicate directly with the butler's closet, adjoining the fine diningroom, by means of a dumb-waiter. The kitchen and butler's closets have every convenience and are supplied with hot and cold water as also are the bathrooms in the second stories.

The second story of each house, 11 feet high, contains four fine chambers, closets, water closets, bathroom, dressing-room, servants' hall stairs, etc. while the attics have each 4-5 good chambers. There is a cellar under each house its entire size.

These villas are of brick and are to be painted some warm mellow tint and sanded. The walls are open, with a 3-inch air space from the bottom of the cellar to their tops, thus securing a dry house in wet weather, and warm one in cold weather and cool one in warm weather. All the exterior decorations, except the main cornices, will be formed of fancy moulded bricks, similar to the dressing of the Theological Seminary in Fairfax County, Va., which was designed and built by Mr. Starkweather of this firm just before the Rebellion.

The outline of these superb residences is varied and picturesque while the details are constructed and arranged in a manner displaying great skill and refined taste in art of design both as pertains to grace and ease of outline originality, novelty and effective beauty in detail; but also great economy of outlay, a very important item in the District. These houses cannot be surrounded and hemmed in on either side and they adjoin the beautiful and picturesque grounds of Mr. Henry D. Cooke who is also having constructed by the same gentlemen one of the most spacious and elegant mansions this side of Philadelphia."

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 3013 - 3015 Q Street are numbers three and four of the eight units of the famous Cooke's Row. Two units at each end of the row are in the French Second Empire Sytle while the other four units including 3013-15 are in the bracketed Italianate Villa style. As fine examples of this mode 3013-15 are significant in Georgetown. As representative of the Victorian desire for convenience and the picturesque this house, and the entire row, are important. The concern for utility is evident from circulation features such as the dumb-waiter or the servant stairway or in special appurtenances such as indoor plumbing or storage closets. This basic provision for use is matched by romantic desires for a house set in a park amid rich foliage. Variety is a key concept of the picturesque and this is evident in several ways. Each floor is differentiated by changes in floor to ceiling height and differences of detail, while modulations of scale and shape give to each unit of fenestration a specialized form for a particular position in the elevations.

It is as a whole however that Cooke's Row achieves its greatest importance. The sum here is much greater than a mere addition of its parts. Few other residential groups of the Victorian period reveal as well the age's cultivation of picturesque siting and variations on a theme as well as do these.

2. Condition of fabric: 3015 is in a good and 3013 in a good-excellent state of repair. Both halves of this building however, have been altered somewhat. 3013 has had a kitchen addition at the north and a rectangular projection added to the east side of the sitting room. It also appears that the interior has been altered in the second quarter of the 20th century to include neo-classic wood mantelpieces and a first floor hallway arch. 3015 has added a garage with patio deck at the first floor elevation to the west of the living room in the mid-20th century. A two story rectangular brick section has been added to the west end of the dining room probably at the beginning of the 20th century, and one story kitchen has

been added at the rear (north). The main rooms of the interior are much less changed than 3013 except for the removal of the original 19th century front marble fireplace in the living room and the substitution for it of a smaller Victorian one.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 3013 and 3015 Q Street are numbers three and four respectively of Cooke's Row located on the north side of Q Street between 30th and 31st Street and with the party wall approximately 205' along Q Street from the center line of 30th Street. The two and one half story brick double house has an 48' street front (south) and a depth of the 19th century portion of about 73'.
2. Foundations: Brick bearing wall of the house is of common bond with header rows every six to eight courses. The wall is enriched with several 19th century ornamental features. The first of these is a bracket supporting belt course at the sill level of the attic windows. The band itself is of standard and molded brick, while the chamfered lower edge sills appear to be of stone. At the first floor line a three course water table of molded brick gridles ahe building. Additional features are two types of window hood molds for the second floor windows. These are 8" wide segmental arched bands over the paired windows at the south, east and west elevations. At each pair of windows the bands are terminated by three molded brick hoods. This theme is continued by similar 4" wide brick bands over the single windows at the second floor over the entry doors.

It has been reported that these buildings were painted with pastel shades from the beginning. At present 3013-15 is a light yellow.

4. Framing: Framing is not visible but is almost certainly of wood. Evidently the main staircases are both cantilevered from a series of single beams running through the party wall.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: The house is approached by a flight of brick steps the full width of central south facade recess. The nine risers are topped by 20th

century flagstone treads and the steps are provided at the center and each side with 20th century black painted railings.

To the north of the dining room of 3015 a set of 7 risers descends from west to east to the basement. A similar arrangement does not exist at the east half of the house.

Above the entry at the south elevation at the second floor line is a balcony with four metal brackets and metal railings which appear to be of 20th century date.

6. Chimneys: Each half of the house has two chimneys; one double size at the east-west wall between the library and the parlor and one single chimney at the south half of the outer wall of the parlor. Above the roof line the two chimneys of 3013 appear to be in nearly original condition while those at 3015 have been greatly altered. Those at 3013 are approximately 2' x 4' 6" and 2' x 2' 8" respectively. Both have ornamental caps in the form of molded brick dentil bands and a standard brick 5 course cap.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The main entry door at the south elevation has a semicircular headed masonry opening about 5 1/2' wide. The doors themselves are two 2' 7" x 8' wood two panel center closing units with one of these panels a large rectangular light. The doors are topped by a semicircular transom and a brick arch of 8" voussoirs. At 3013 the fan light appears to be of early 20th century date, while that of 3015 is a 19th century colored glass lunette.

Thresholds of both entry doorways are of cast iron.

- b. Windows and shutters: Fenestration throughout the house varies considerably in form and scale. Those at the first floor are semicircular headed 3/2 lights double-hung sash. The 3' wide floor-ceiling windows with the stool at 7" from the floor are paired except

for the triple windows at the bay in the dining room. The top half of each window has a pair of lancet windows and a single lunette. The head of these windows is bridged by a brick voussoir arch and a sill formed by the water table.

Second floor windows are low segmental headed 2/2 lights double hung sash. They are also 3' wide and are semi-floor-ceiling height with the stool at 2' 2" from the floor. Those at the east and west elevations have stone sills supported by molded brick brackets.

Third floor windows at the south elevation under the projecting gable end consist of 3' semicircular headed 3/2 light double-hung sash flanked by a 1' 8" x 3' 8" 1/1 light semicircular headed double-hung sash.

In the large cupola over the central portion of the house are 16 (4 per side) semicircular headed 1' 3" x 5' 2" 1/1 light double-hung sash.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The basic roof shape is an "H" with two low pitched gabled roofs with a north-south ridge crossed by an east-west gable at the north end of the house. To the south of the crossing is a large cupola approximately 14' square with a low pitched hipped roof. The covering of the roofs is standing seam metal.
- b. Cornice, eaves: As normal appurtenances of the Italianate mode there are numerous roof brackets. Under the overhanging gabled roof ends and edges are pairs of 3 1/2' tall brackets. They are scrolling brackets with turned drips and are attached to the brick belt course at the attic story sill level.

For the wooden framed cupola, the widely projecting roof is supported by three single 5' 6" tall and two 1' tall wood brackets at each side.

- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: One major feature of the house is a large centrally located cupola. It is divided by the north-south party wall into two spaces. 6' x 12' and is reached by a flight of steps from each half of the house.

The dormer over the doorway bay of 3015 is a 20th century intrusion.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The basic plan of each half of the "cottage villa" is a simple row house type with full depth stairhall at the party wall, and along the side a series of rooms staged from more public at the south to less public to the north. The 12' tall first floor contains a parlor, a sitting room, a dining room, a butler's closet and a kitchen addition.

The second floor of 3015 contains three bedrooms and a bath at the southeast corner at the main level and a library and a bath on the lower floor level (about 3 1/2' lower) over the butler's closet at the north.

The third floor of 3015 has four bedrooms and a bath at the southeast at the end of the hall.

The full basement contains laundry and storage rooms at present, and probably originally housed a kitchen. This would have been connected to the butler's pantry above by a dumbwaiter about 1 1/2' square, the shaft of which is still to be seen in 3013.

2. Stairways: There are three sets of stairs for the house; a main set at the entry hall, a set of servant stairs, and a stairway to the cupola. The 3' wide main stair built against the party wall at the central section of the side hall has two straight runs up from south to north to the second and third floors. That to the second is twenty-one 7 1/2" risers and that to the third is eighteen risers.

At the wall between the dining room and the hall is a set of double corner winder service stairs from the first floor to the second floor and to the basement. Those to the second level are fifteen 8" risers up from south to north to the lev 1 of the room over the butler's closet

and back from north to south five risers to major second floor plane. In contrast to the free open aspect of the main staircase this set of stairs is narrow, winding and completely enclosed.

The cupola is reached by a 2' 5" stairway at the front third of the stairhall against the party wall. It is completely enclosed and ascends eighteen 9" risers in a straight run from the third floor.

Detail features of the main stairway include a continuous dark wood railing with extremely long sections up to 14' in length, one large carved newel, polygonal and circular ringed balusters, and floral wood appliqué blocks at the tread ends.

3. Flooring: The original pine flooring is best preserved in 3015. 3013 has had narrow board flooring added in the early 20th century.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings throughout are painted plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: Doors vary in size from 2' 10" x 8' four panel heavy wood doors at the first floor, to 2' 10" x 7' 5" four panel heavy wood doors at the second floor, and third floor doors 2' 6" x 6' 4" of the four panel type.

In addition, specialized doorways on the first floor (seen nearest to original condition in 3015) include a large 5' 7" opening from the hall to the parlor and a pair of two panel sliding doors in the 3' 10" opening between the dining and sitting rooms.

6. Decorative features and trim: Wood door and window trim varies considerably from floor to floor. That at the first floor is 7 1/2" wide with a torus molded edge, while at the second floor it is 7" wide and is of a different flat edged type. At the third floor a simple 4" trim is used.

Molded top baseboards at the first and second levels are of the same type and are 1' 1" and 10" in height respectively.

Additional first floor trim includes a picture mold in the parlor at approximately 1' 8" from the ceiling and a 6" cornice mold at the ceiling in both the sitting room and the dining room.

7. Notable hardware: Some 19th century porcelain knobs and brass hardware are still in place in both 3013 and 3015.
8. Lighting: The lighting fixtures are generally of 20th century date and none appears to have been a part of the house in the 19th century.
9. Heating: 19th century mantelpieces which appear to be original to the house are present in 3015 while those at 3013 seem to be early 20th century additions. The major mantelpiece of 3015 (now removed) is in the parlor at the west wall. It is 5' 8" x 4' 5" high of gray-green streaked marble with a 1' 1" x 6' 3" mantel shelf. The brick fireback opening is framed by two free-standing marble columns with Corinthian floral caps and bases both in white marble. The north fireplace in the parlor is paint covered stone and is 4' 8" x 4' high with a 5' 6" x 11" mantel shelf. The semicircular headed fireplace opening has a carved floral keystone and spandrels carved into single panels.

At the second floor front bedroom (south) a fireplace at the west wall has a stone mantelpiece 4' 6" x 3' 9" high with a 5' 1" x 1' mantel shelf. The semicircular headed fireplace opening has a carved keystone block and the mantelpiece is framed by a 1/2 round edge band. The two other fireplaces at the second floor are both of wood and are located at the north wall of the bedroom over the dining room and at the south wall of the bedroom over the sitting room.

20th century central heating has radiators placed in every room.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 3013-15 Q Street as units three and four of Cooke's Row, share the features of siting prescribed for the whole row. They are set back approximately 25' from the public walk and are given wide side yards at both the east and the west. Because each building is placed on an earth platform with a 2' retaining wall at the sidewalk and is reached by a flight of nine steps above this level, each seems surrounded by yet dominating, the surrounding landscape.

2. Enclosures: At the north edge of the rear yard is a 4' brick retaining wall. Both rear yards are edged on the east and west by 20th century wood fences from 5' - 7' in height. There are no traces of the iron fence on the 2' brick retaining wall at the public sidewalk that was reportedly a part of the 19th century structure.
3. Outbuildings: The only out building is a mid-20th century basement level garage addition and patio deck to the southwest of 3015.
4. Walks: The house faces onto a concrete public sidewalk. A 7' wide concrete walk connects each set of entry steps with the street. To the east of 3013 at 12' from the house a concrete walk runs from the rear yard to a concrete paved parking area at the public sidewalk.
5. Landscaping: The rear and side yards of 3013 are lawn areas while that of 3015 has a 20th century flagstone paved patio for the rear yard and to the west of the dining room.

At the south elevation many trees and shrubs fill in the area between the sidewalk retaining wall and the facade.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968



photos: J. Alexander



parlor

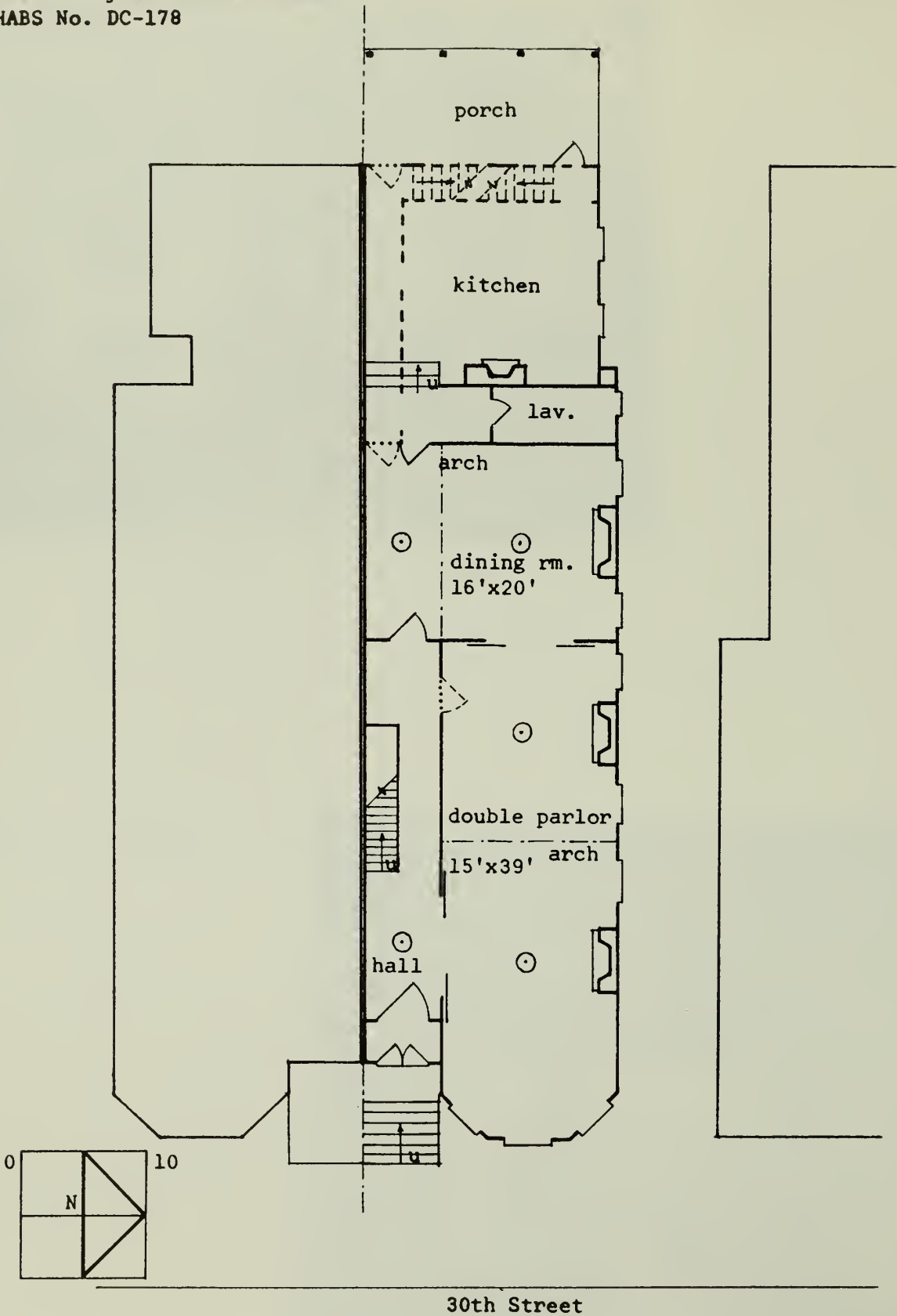
GRAFTON TYLER DOUBLE HOUSE

1314 30th Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

Grafton Tyler Double House
HABS No. DC-178



GRAFTON TYLER DOUBLE HOUSE

Location: 1314 30th Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
 The residence is located on the west side of 30th Street (formerly Washington Street) midway between N Street and Dumbarton Street. This data book concerns only the northern half of a double house.

Present Owner: Mrs. Ronald Osnos

Present Occupant: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: This double mansarded residence is an example of a particularly formal treatment of a mid-Victorian dwelling. It is conceived sculpturally with the heavy hood molds, cornice and mansard carried around on each side. The facade is axially symmetrical.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1233, lot 826 (formerly Square 63, lots 4, 72, and 73). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1811 Deed April 6, 1811, recorded April 19, 1811 in
 Liber AA folio 36

Henry Suttle, Trustee
 To

George C. Washington

"Be it known that said Beall [Thomas] did bargain and convey the said lots [part of 72 and all of 73] to a certain Peter Cassanave of Georgetown but said Cassanave has never complied with the contract or paid for legal title so that no conveyance was made to Cassanave...Thomas Beall brought suit in Chancery

Court of Washington Co. and D.C. and judgement was that said lots should be sold to the highest bidder and Henry Suttle was appointed trustee to sell. Sale was made 5-19-10. George Washington was the highest bidder paying Beall \$316.94. The said sum was held as a lien on the lots."

Deed April 9, 1811, recorded April 19, 1811 in
Liber AA folio 36
Thomas Beall and wife Nancy
George C. Washington
To
Robert Beverly

Deed April 19, 1811, recorded August 8, 1811 in
Liber AB folio 56
Robert Beverly et ux Jane
To
George Clarke

1854 Deed December 29, 1854, recorded January 15, 1855 in
Liber JAS folio 306
William B. Clarke
To
Maria Clarke

1868 Deed April 25, 1868, recorded April 27, 1868 in
Liber ECE 32 folio 406
Robert B. Clarke
Roberta A. Clarke,
Heirs of Maria Clarke
To
Grafton Tyler
Consideration: \$10,000

Deed in Trust September 11, 1868, recorded
September 11, 1968 in
Liber 568 folio 372
Grafton Tyler et us Mary
To
William D. Cassin
Frederick W. Jones
"Beginning on West side of Washington Street 122'
n. of Gay Street thence west parallel to Gay Street

GRAFTON TYLER DOUBLE HOUSE
HABS No. DC- 178 (Page 3)

80' to a 10' wide alley, thence north parallel to Washington Street 26' thence east parallel to first line through the center of the division wall of the house hereby conveyed and house next adjacent on north (said houses being now in course of erection) to west line of Washington Street. Thence south 26' to beginning..."

1875 Deed May 10, 1875, recorded May 10, 1875 in
Liber 783 folio 283
Grafton Tyler

To
William Tyler
"...beginning 148" north of Gay Street thence parallel to Washington Street 26'..."

Deed July 15, 1875, recorded July 16, 1875 in
Liber 794 folio 83
William Tyler

To
Edward W. Whitaker
"...beginning 122' from Gay Street by 52' on Washington Street..." (both lots)

Deed July 15, 1875, recorded October 10, 1875 in
Liber 803 folio 164
Edward W. Whitaker et ux Theodocia

To
William Tyler

1876 Trustees Deed January 26, 1876, recorded January 28, 1876
Liber 807 folio 391
Robert P. Dodge
Philip A. Darneville, Trustees

To
James R. Young
William T. Keenan
Sold for default under trust of William Tyler...
beginning 148' from Gay Street and running 26' on Washington Street

1877 Deed June 26, 1877, recorded June 27, 1877 in
Liber 859 folio 236
James R. Young
William T. Keenan

To
Charles Wheatley

- 1884 Deed September 11, 1884, recorded September 11, 1884 in
Liber 1098 folio 77
William A. Gordon, Trustee of Charles Wheatley
To
Samuel E. Wheatley
- 1903 Tax Sale, April 4, 1903
- 1920 Deed May 10, 1920, recorded May 12, 1920 in
Liber 4346 folio 248
William J. O'Donnell and wife Mary
To
Charles Lusby and wife Nancy
- 1956 Deed May 21, 1956 recorded May 29, 1956 in
Liber 10666 folio 169
Mary Lusby
To
Samuel Carter
- 1959 Deed July 7, 1959, recorded August 9, 1959 in
Liber 11303 folio 486
Samuel Carter
To
Ronald Osnos
- 1968 Deed April 5, 1968, recorded May 28, 1968 in
Liber 2885 folio 348
Ronald Osnos
To
Alice H. Allen
- Deed April 5, 1968, recorded May 28, 1968 in
Liber 128885 folio 350
Alice H. Allen
To
B. L. Osnos
2. Date of erection: 1868. The construction of the double residence is mentioned in the Trust of September 11, 1868 (see page 3). In 1871 Grafton Tyler was assessed \$5000 for the improvements on lots 72 and 73. (Georgetown Assessment Records, National Archives Microcopy 605, Group 351, roll 13)
3. Architect: Unknown

4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known.
5. Alterations and additions: The western section of the house was extensively remodelled in 1960. This block is said to have been in existence prior to the eastern Victorian section. However, because of the remodelling, this cannot be corroborated. As part of the 1960 alterations two sets of stairways at the western wall of the rear block were removed.
6. Important old views: None known.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington city directories provide the following tenant information:

1883-1901	Samuel Wheatley
1904-18	William O'Donnell, wholesale and retail druggist
1922-56	Charles Lusby
1960	Barbara J. Nahigian
	Samuel F. Cortel
1962	Ronald Osnos

2. For biographical information on early owners of the property see the following:

The Beall Family	HABS No. DC-154
Peter Cassanave	HABS No. DC-168

3. Dr. Grafton Tyler was a very respected and prominent citizen of Georgetown. He was born November 21, 1811 in Prince George's Country, Maryland. In 1845 Dr. Tyler moved to Georgetown and according to the 1853 city directory established his residence at the corner of Gay (now N) and Washington (now 30th). In 1846 he was appointed professor of Practice of Medicine at the Columbia Medical School. A few years later he became professor of Clinical Medicine at the Washington Infirmary. He resigned from both positions in 1859.

Dr. Tyler was president of the Board of Council of Georgetown, a member of the American Medical Association and vice-president of this association in 1855. He was an incorporator and director of Childrens' Hospital in Washington, and consulting physician to Providence Hospital.

He was married to Mary M. Bowie in 1836. Their home at Washington and Gay Streets also served as his office where he held office hours from "8 to 9 1/2 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 to 5 1/2 p.m." (History of the Medical Society of D. C., 1817-1909, p. 237)

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1312 and 1314 30th Street are a pair of mid-Victorian town houses which represent the comfortable living standards of the upper middle class. Both the interior and the exterior display a desire for richness of texture and heaviness of detail typical of the period. They are a good example of the Victorian desire to clearly differentiate and discriminate one portion or item of the design from another through the use of ornamental features.
2. Condition of fabric: The building is in good to excellent general condition on both the interior and the exterior. There has been a 1960 renovation of the interior throughout. The major part of this was the removal of two flights of stairs from the kitchen section. At the present time 1312 is having an extensive interior remodelling and therefore all following remarks about the interior refer to 1314 30th Street.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The structure faces East onto 30th Street between N and Dumbarton Streets with the party wall approximately 115' South of the centerline of Dumbarton Avenue. Each 2 1/2 story unit composed of entry and large bay front is 22' wide and approximately 75' deep.

2. Foundations: The brick foundation is exposed approximately 5' at the front (East) elevation and approximately 6" at the rear (West) elevation.
3. Wall construction: The red brick wall bearing structure is of common bond with header rows every eight courses. 1314 30th Street is now painted yellow with wood trim painted black.
4. Framing: The 19th century interior partitions of the house appear to be of stud wall construction.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: At the East elevation there is a cast iron entry stoop of five risers and entry platform supported at the ground by two red-gray sandstone steps. The stair is edged by a pair of cast iron railings with two floral ornamental balusters per tread and terminated by heavy floral newel posts.

The rear elevation has a wood framed porch 9' deep with decks at both the second and third floor. It is screened at the second floor but open at the first and third floor levels.

6. Chimneys: The brick chimneys are a major feature of the exterior of the houses. The three that are evenly spaced along the North wall of 1314 and the South wall of 1312 have blind arches just above the level of the roof cornice, and above this, a dentil band and corbelled brick cap. A fourth chimney occurs at the center of the East wall of the smaller western block of the house.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The entry doorway has a shallow (approximately 3') projecting pedimental hood supported at the party wall by a gigantic sheet metal scrolling bracket approximately 10' high and on the bay side by a metal pilaster. The entry doors open into a vestibule and consist of a pair of 2'-0" wood doors with large rectangular single pane lights 1'-0" x 7'-1". Over the doors is a segmental headed jeweled glass transom. The five panel wood vestibule door matches the scale of the party wall bracket being 4'-0" wide and 8'-3" high and having a 3'-0" x 4'-0" single pane glass light. Over this door is a single light rectangular transom.

- b. Windows and shutters: At the East elevation all windows are 1/1 light double-hung wood sash with rounded heads. Those on the third floor are dormer windows with the dormer over the entry door being differentiated by having two narrow 1/1 windows rather than one larger 1/1. The first floor windows are floor-ceiling length.

At the North elevation of 1314 and the South elevation of 1312 the windows of the eastern block are round headed but with 2/2 light double-hung wood sash.

All of the major North and East elevation windows of 1314 have interior folding shutters. Each has an upper and a lower pair of two part folding vertical panels with adjustable vertical louvered portions. The units fold back against the jamb but do not fit into wall pockets.

The masonry window openings at the first and second floor are bridged by segmental brick arched bands projecting from the wall face, punctuated by a sheet metal keystone, and ending is a molded brick impost block. The second floor window over the entry is distinguished by having a sheet metal lintel with end brackets and a center acroterion over a flat headed opening. Each window has a stone sill and at the first floor there appear plinth-like vertical brick bands at the sides of the windows in the projecting bay.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof is a mansard with asphalt roofing on the upper slopes and with alternating bands of hexagonal and triangular slates covering the steep lower slope. The vertical and horizontal corners of the roof are edged with simple moldings.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice band is supported by large wood brackets. These are arranged in an alternating pattern of paired and single brackets. Down the North elevation of 1314 and the South elevation of 1312 these take the pattern of 2-2-1-2-1-2-2.

- c. Cupolas, dormers, towers: The East elevation polygonal bay terminates in a vertically segmented baroque roof tower ending in a finial with polygonal ring blocks.

The several dormer windows on the East, North and South elevations of the buildings each has an eared segmental arch cornice supported on consoles.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: 1314 30th Street is made up of two units, a western (rear) section with one major room per floor and a wider eastern section with three major rooms per floor and with a stair hall and corridor along the South (party) wall.

The first floor plan has two front parlors separated by a low arch, and a rear dining room in the eastern block and a kitchen plus a bath in the western block.

The second floor has three bedrooms in the eastern block and one bedroom plus bath in the western block.

The third floor is now rented apartments with two bedrooms and a rear kitchen in the eastern block and a single bedroom plus bath in the western block.

There is a basement under the western section housing the heating equipment and a crawl space under the eastern section.

2. Stairways: The one stairway at present is the original main staircase opposite the entry door. It presents a directness characteristic of the Victorian period with a straight run of twenty-one risers running up East to West from the first floor to the second. The upper flight is also a straight run from East to West of nineteen risers up to the third floor. Details of this stair include a carved wood newel post, turned wood balusters, a wood railing and wood curvilinear stringer appliques under each tread.

During the renovations of the house in 1960 the sets of stairs at the West wall of the kitchen that extended to the basement and to the second floor were removed. These stairs rose one above the other up from South to North in straight runs to the first and second floors respectively. These were replaced by a trap door in the kitchen floor at about the center of the West wall with a set of simple wood steps descending from North to South to the basement.

3. Flooring: Most of the flooring on the first and second floors is 20th century refinishing with narrow oak strips running North - South. On the third floor however the original pine flooring running East - West still remains.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are of painted plaster throughout.

At the North and South walls of the front vestibule there is a glazed tile wainscot of 6" x 1 1/2" tiles capped by a red colored wreath band and a green leaf pattern cap band. Above this the plaster is scored to form of a large scale fern pattern.

5. Doorways and doors: There are several varieties of wood panel doors throughout the house. The second and third floors have as typical 2'-0" six panel wood doors with two light horizontally pivoting wood framed transoms. The first floor hall is differentiated by a 3'-0" x 8'-3" six panel wood door between the dining room and the hall. In the dining room on the West wall the door to the kitchen is a 2'-8" x 7'-0" six panel door.

There are in addition three sets of 19th century wood sliding doors. On the second floor there is a set of two six panel wood sliding doors in a 7'-5" opening in the North - South wall between the front and the middle rooms of the eastern block. On the first floor a 8'-1" opening to the hall from the front living room is fitted with two six panel wood sliding doors with two large 1'-0" x 4'-0" stenciled lights per door. A similar set of doors closes the 7'-1" opening in the North - South wall between the living room and the dining room. Each door has a pair of 8" x 4'-0" stenciled lights.

6. Decorative features and trim: One special feature of the first floor is a series of over-doorway screens. The screens are typically approximately 2' deep and of three panels. The center panel in each case is of turned vertical wood members with alternating large and small diameter ring moldings. The side panels are a woven pattern of twisted horizontal and vertical wood members. These three panel units appear over the two sets of sliding doors in the living rooms and also act as a visual stop in the hall between the entry and the stairway. Finally, a transom screen similar to the central panel of the screen appears over the hall doorway to the dining room.

Further space demarcation devices on the first floor are two shallow curved plaster arches; one in the living room between the West and the East portions of the space, and one in the dining room running West - East between the body of the room and the corridor connecting the hall and kitchen doors. The living room arch is supported by two large heavy floral ornamented brackets, has a repeating circular flower motif on the intrados, and an intaglio vine feature in each spandrel. The arch in the dining room is much simpler with no floral ornaments and supported by two simple plaster brackets.

Additional ornamental notes on the first floor are provided by several molded ceiling features. One is in the entry hall before the stair, two are in the living room, and one is in the dining room. These originally served to surround the point of attachment of the hanging gas light fixtures.

On the second and third floors there is simple 19th century wood trim. An 8 1/2" molded top wood baseboard is the major element of wall trim as there is no chair rail, cornice or wainscot.

On the first floor the living room is trimmed with a 10 1/2" molded top baseboard, a large ogee cornice mold and a 6" wide door trim with plinth blocks. The dining room is further differentiated by having a 3'-8" wood panel wainscot, no cornice, but a picture mold at approximately 6" from the ceiling.

7. Notable hardware: There is a variety of 19th century hardware present, including both porcelain and brass doorknobs and brass keyhole plates.
8. Lighting: Three 19th century metal hanging gas lighting fixtures remain in the house on the first floor. Two four-armed central stem fixtures remain in the living room and one six outlet tubular fixture remains in the dining room.

All three of these have etched glass globes. The six in the dining room fixture have patterns of cameo faces, maidens, and flowers with birds. The two fixtures in the living room with four globes each exhibit the following patterns: birds, flowers, deer, hunting duck and deer, and fishing.

9. Heating: Several 19th century ornamental mantelpieces remain on fireplaces along the North wall. On the second floor, fireplaces in the two front bedrooms have been bricked up but an early 20th century mantelpiece and heating grill are present in the back (West) room of the eastern block. A 5' wood mantelpiece with mantel shelf and mirror surrounds a glazed tile facing and hearth for a 10" x 1'-2" heating grill. Heat is supplied by a coal stove in the dining room fireplace below.

On the first floor two paint covered stone mantelpieces are 5'-1" wide and approximately 4' high. Both are fitted with 1'-2" mantel shelves and both have glazed tile facing surrounding a fireplace opening with cast iron fireback embossed with circles of three sizes. The mantel shelf is supported by baroque outline pilasters topped by simple projecting blocks each having four vertical grooves. The mantel towards the west has a fireplace opening with a semicircular headed opening and projecting keystone. The vertical outer edges of the mantel are chamfered and the spandrels are carved into single panels.

As in the bedroom above, the dining room mantelpiece is of wood with a 4'-9" mantel shelf. The mantel surrounds a coal stove with a facing of colored glazed tiles between it and the mantelpiece.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The structure is located in a neighborhood of single family houses and walk-up new type apartment buildings in the heart of residential Georgetown.
2. Enclosures: The rear yard is surrounded by a brick wall approximately 5' high.
3. Outbuildings: None
4. Walks: The East elevation fronts on a brick public sidewalk while the rear yard is almost completely covered by a brick patio.
5. Landscaping: The rear yard is surrounded by a strip of small trees and shrubs.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
July, 1968

Grafton Tyler Double House,



photos: J. Alexander.



parlor and stair hall.

Grafton Tyler Double House
living room chandelier



photos: J. Alexander,



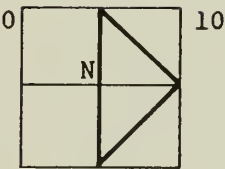
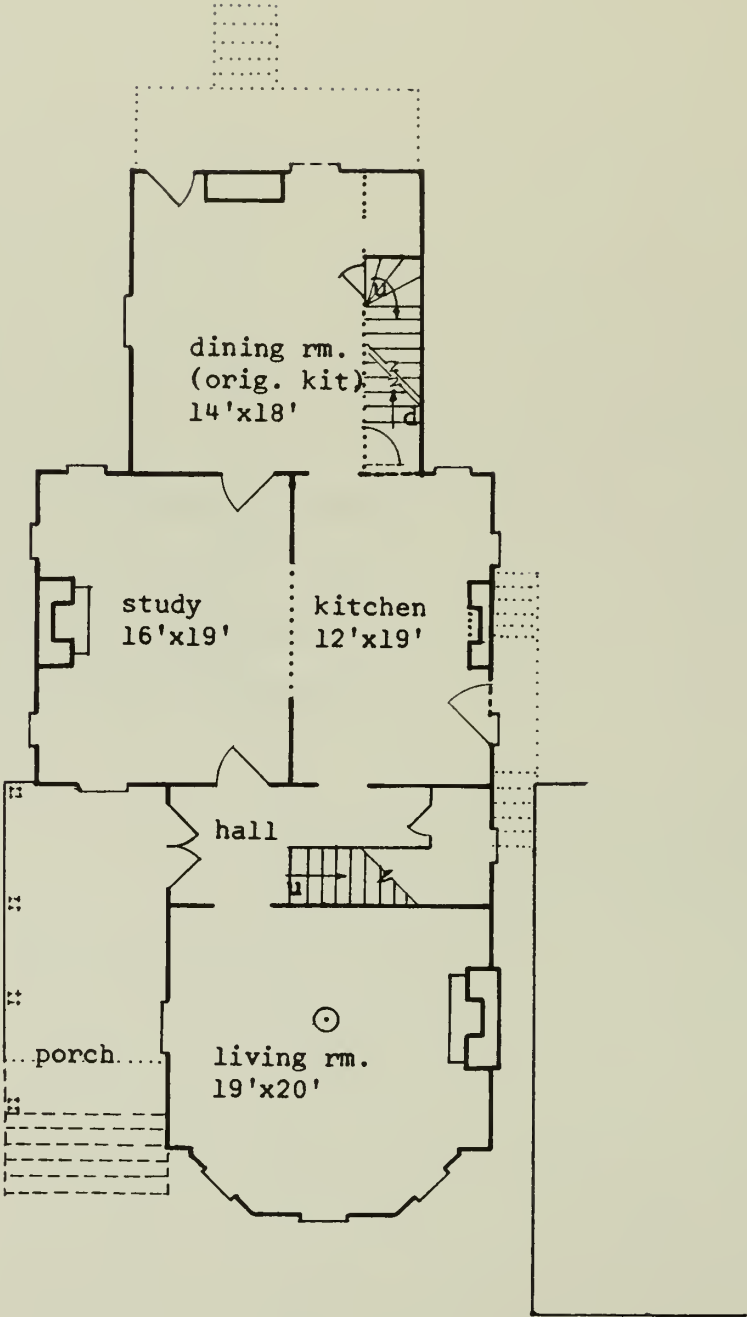
dining room

ALBERT JACKSON HOUSE

1693 31st Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.



31st Street

ALBERT JACKSON HOUSE

Location: 1694 31st Street, N.W. (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is located on the west side of 31st Street
(formerly Congress) near R Street.

Present Occupant: Mr. and Mrs. Martin Millett

Present Owners: Same

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of This house is the only remaining Georgetown example
Significance: of a late Victorian bargeboarded cottage.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1281, lot 812 of original lot 3 from a subdivision of Tudor Place. The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington D.C.

1869 Deed May 3, 1869, recorded June 12, 1869 in
Liber 10, folio 53
George Washington Peter et ux Jane
To
William H. Godey
Lots 2 and 3

1878 Deed August 5, 1878, recorded August 6, 1878 in
Liber 898, folio 1
Mary E. Godey
To
Albert B. Jackson

1959 Deed april 24, 1959, recorded August 5, 1959 in
Liber 11235, folio 321
Edna Jackson Baker
To
Samuel Levy

Deed June 25, 1959, recorded June 25, 1959 in
Liber 11263, folio 80
Samuel Levy
To
Eluned Millar

1967 Deed June 28, 1967, recorded July 14, 1967 in
Liber 12774, folio 121
Eluned McLaren Millar and John Y. Millar
To
Martha Rockwell Millett

2. Date of Erection: 1878-80. Albert B. Jackson took out a building permit on September 17, 1878 (Permit #B 1272) for a two story brick dwelling on Congress between Stoddard and Road Streets, in the amount of \$4,000. He is listed in the 1880 City Directory at "Congress near Road" (now 31st Street near R).
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None known
5. Alterations and additions: All exterior trim is original although the front porch was removed in 1959. At that time, the original kitchen was converted into the present dining room and the original second parlor was partitioned to form the present library and kitchen. Walk-in closets in the second floor bedrooms have been converted into baths.
6. Important old views: The present owners of the house possess a photograph which seems to have been taken shortly after the completion of the house.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:

1880-1920	Albert Jackson, and Mrs. Josephine Jackson
1921-48	Harry J. Baker
1952-60	Guy C. Jones
1960	John Y. Millar
1964	Livingstone Biddle
1965	McNair Pierce
1966	Jack Valenti
1967	Stephen Millett

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
October, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This late Victorian brick house with its elaborate wood decoration has been renovated, both interior and exterior, in the past few years. It is a fine example of a cottage style detached residence with the appropriate rich but light ornamentations. This includes wood brackets, barge boards, gable ends, and lintels (heads.) Originally a turned wood porch at the south, and corbelled chimney tops further enriched the exterior.
2. Condition of fabric: It is in very good condition and is well maintained.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This 2 1/2 story house faces east onto 31st Street between Q and R Streets, and is approximately 50' along 31st Street from the centerline of R Street. The house is 46' deep by 28' wide; with a 19' by 18' elevation at the rear (west).
2. Foundations: The brick foundation wall is exposed about 3' 6" around the building.
3. Wall construction: The solid brick bearing walls have been painted gray with the wood trim a contrasting off-white.
4. Framing: There are both plastered masonry and wood stud partitions in the house.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: Originally there was a one-story front porch of Victorian "gingerbread" along the eastern 22' of the south side of the house, now replaced by an open deck. There is a small stoop off the dining room at the west end, and another off the kitchen at the north side.
6. Chimneys: There were originally four chimneys: one on the north side of the living room, one on the north side of the kitchen, one on the south side of the library, and one at the west end of the dining room. There were ornamental brickwork caps, greatly simplified in the recent remodeling. The westernmost chimney was removed at this time.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The original front door has been replaced with a pair of glazed doors in the original opening which leads directly from the south-east porch-deck into the entry hall. There is a heavy, elaborate machine-carved wood head over the doorway. Other exterior doors, all modern, open off the dining room and the kitchen.
- b. Windows and shutters: Windows in general are tall one over one double-hung wood sash, and those on the east and south elevations have the same heavy machine-carved wood heads as the front door. There are wood louvered shutters on both the upper and lower windows. The east end has three windows forming a bay at the first floor level. There are also some recent casement windows in new dormers at the rear of the third floor. At the south elevation second floor, a bathroom window has been added.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: There are three ridge lines, two running east-west and one running north-south, forming gables on the east end, the south center, the west end, the north center. The roofs are covered with gray-green slate in two shades, in a geometric pattern.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The most arresting feature of the house is the profusion of scroll-sawn and lathe-turned ornamentation that billows around the roof-line like somewhat heavy lace. The barge boards of the gables are elaborately treated, and their off-white paint sets them off in distinct contrast to the gray-green painted brick.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There is one large 20th century dormer at the rear of the third floor, a simple shed-roofed structure with casement windows.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans: The first floor has a living room at the east end, an entry-stair hall running north-south through the center, a study on the south and a kitchen on the north, with a dining room in an ell at the rear. The study and kitchen once formed a double room with a pair of sliding doors (now removed), between them, and the

present dining room was the kitchen. The second floor has a bedroom at the east end, the stair hall west of that with a bathroom above the front door, a center hall running east-west with a bedroom on each side, and a bedroom with bath at the west end. The third floor has a bedroom with bath at the east end, the stair hall west of that, and large playroom-studio across the rear. The basement is divided into three large areas demarcated by the masonry bearing walls.

2. Stairways: The main stair ascends along the east wall of the stair-entry hall to a series of winders at the north end and returns along the west wall to the second floor. The stair to the third floor repeats this pattern. There is also a small enclosed rear stair which ascends from west to east along the north wall of the dining room (former kitchen) in a straight run with winders at each end to the second floor. The basement stair runs beneath this one, beginning in the present kitchen.
3. Flooring: Floors in general are oak strip, covered with carpet in many areas; resilient tile in the kitchen, basement, baths, and third floor playroom-studio. The entry hall has a slate floor of 20th century date.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: In general walls are plaster, painted.
5. Doorways and doors: Typical doors have four raised panels with applied quirked cyma sticking, although some of the doors inserted on the upper floors in the recent renovations are louvered or flush hollow-core units.
6. Decorative features and trim: Both the living room and the entry hall have deeply coved molded plaster cornices and heavy foliated medallions in the centers of the ceilings. The original trim, which still exists at most openings, is 6 1/2" wide and heavily molded. Many windows have white-painted folding louvered shutters added in the mid 20th century.
7. Notable hardware: Original existing hardware is of very simple late Victorian design; new hardware is unobtrusive.

8. Lighting: There are no original fixtures.
9. Heating: There is a modern furnace in the central portion of the basement. Fireplace mantels in the dining room (former kitchen), present kitchen, south and east bedrooms have been removed; those remaining in the living room and study are heavily molded stone mantels with arched openings, skillfully painted to look like very dark marble.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Located on the west side of 31st Street, the house faces east with its entrance on the south. The north wall is approximately 2' 6" from its neighbor to the north, while the front side and rear yards are quite ample. The neighborhood is typical of Georgetown, combining large detached residences, now houses, and walkup-apartments.
2. Enclosures: Wood fences enclose the rear yard, while an ornamental iron fence runs along the sidewalk at the front yard.
3. Outbuildings: None
4. Walks: Walks are of concrete, brick, and flagstone.
5. Landscaping: There is much planned plant material on the property. The general effect is that of a well-tended informal landscape. In addition to the planting around the house there are also several large architectural pots containing plants on the front entrance deck.

Prepared by The Office of
Walter G. Peter, Jr., AIA
Architect
April, 1969

Albert Jackson House
nineteenth century view



Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Millett

Albert Jackson House



photos: J. Alexander



living room

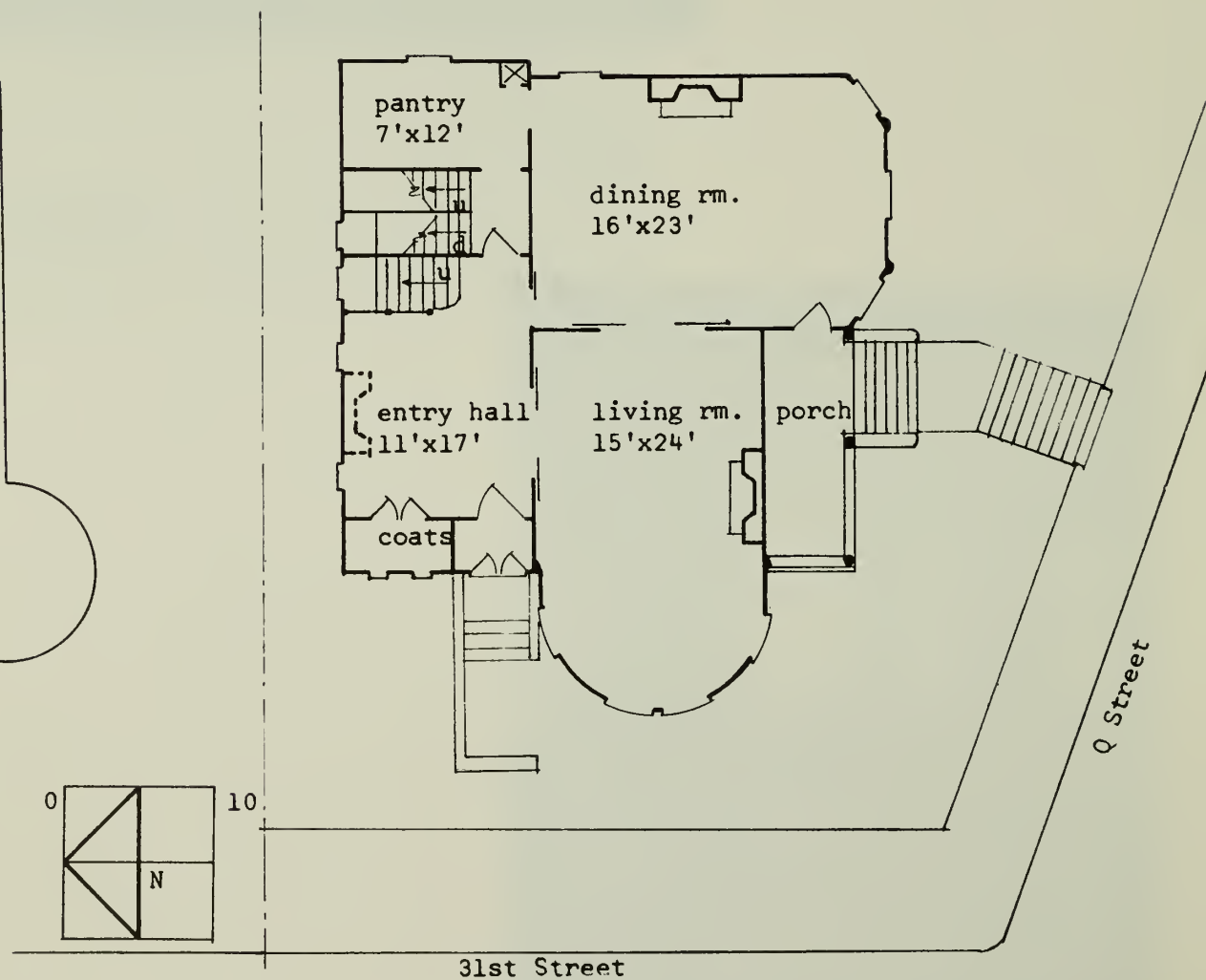
MARINER-LEWIS HOUSE

3099 Q Street

(Georgetown)

Washington, D. C.

Mariner-Lewis House
HABS No. DC-187



MARINER-LEWIS HOUSE

Location: 3099 Q Street, N.W., (Georgetown), Washington, D.C.
The house is on the northeast corner of Q Street (formerly Stoddert) and 31st Street (formerly Congress). Although the address is listed on Q Street the house actually faces onto 31st Street.

Present Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Call
Mr. and Mrs. George Skinner

Present Occupant: Mrs. Eleanor Lewis

Present Use: Private Residence

Statement of Significance: This home is a good example of the "baronial" type residence that was so often built by wealthy businessmen of the period to proclaim their new status. The heavy fortress-like expression of the exterior shelters sculpturally rich and spatially grand major living spaces. The picturesque variety of the exterior helps to integrate the buildings with its surroundings and a difficult hill site. This integration was formerly enhanced by an unobstructed view of Tudor Place and by the existence of a building of similar scale and form on the opposite southwest corner.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building is located in Square 1282, lot 815 (formerly lots 7 and 8 of W. T. Birch's subdivision of Square 112 in Beall's addition to Georgetown). The following is an incomplete chain of title to the property. The references are to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

1805 Deed June 14, 1805, recorded June 15, 1805 in
Liber G folio 398
Thomas Beall
To
Harriet Williams

"same sold to Brook Beall, father of Harriet Williams but not conveyed and which fell to her in division of her father's estate..."

1832 Deed December 17, 1832, recorded January 22, 1833 in
Liber WB 44 folio 355
Harriet Williams
To
Harriet Eliza Harry

1871 Will Book 16 folio 141
Harriet Eliza Harry wills property
To
Harriet Beall Chesley

1885 Deed June 17, 1885, recorded June 22, 1885 in
Liber 1132 folio 173
Harriet B. Chesley
To
W. Taylor Birch
Consideration: \$3,710.26

Subdivision June 22, 1885 recorded in
Liber ARS folio 155, into lots 7, 8, and 9

1901 Deed November 16, 1901, recorded November 16, 1901 in
Liber 2590 folio 442
W. Taylor Birch et ux Ida
To
John Mariner
Lot 8 and an undivided 1/2 interest in lot 7
The remaining 1/2 interest in lot 7 was sold to
Edgar Trisby at the same time.

1903 Deed January 15, 1903, recorded January 16, 1903 in
Liber 2704 folio 455
Edgar Trisby et ux Laura
To
John Mariner

Deed January 16, 1903, recorded January 16, 1903 in
Liber 2704 folio 456
John Mariner
To
Ella Truett
Lots 7 and 8

1926 Deed April 14, 1926, recorded April 19, 1926 in
Liber 5737 folio 255
Ella Truett
To
Mary S. Cary

1928 Deed July 17, 1928, recorded July 19, 1928 in
Liber 6183 folio 201
Mary S. Cary
To
Eleanor C. Lewis

1953 Deed October 30, 1953, recorded June 10, 1953 in
Liber 10064 folio 106
Eleanor C. Lewis
To
Volinda and Hughes Call
Phoebe and George Skinner

2. Date of erection: Between 1887 and 1890. The house is not shown on the Hopkins Atlas of 1887, but is on the Atlas of 1890.
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Original plans, construction, etc: None known
5. Alterations and additions: Garage added c. 1920
6. Important old views: None known

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

1. Washington City directories provide the following tenant information:

1903	John Mariner
1904-24	George E. Truett
1925-26	Vacant
1927-68	Mrs. Eleanor Lewis

2. In 1926 when the Lewis family moved in, they chose to change the address from 1601 Congress Street to the present address on Q Street. Mr. Ernest Lewis was Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1929 and President of the Georgetown Citizens Association in 1938.

3. For additional biographical information on the Beall family see HABS No. DC-154.

Prepared by Ellen J. Schwartz
Architectural Historian
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 3099 Q Street, N.W. is a good example of an end of the nineteenth century Victorian baroque mansion. Both on the interior and exterior it is a pretender to the title of "grand residence". The academic picturesqueness of the exterior is complemented by the formal textural richness of the interior. Because of the manner in which it dominates a key site in Georgetown (southeast of Tudor Place) it is a critical node in the architectural structure of the northeast area.
2. Condition of fabric: The house is in generally good condition. There are, however, at present, several roof leakage problems, which threaten the upper floor ceilings. Both the interior and the exterior remain largely of late nineteenth century character.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 3099 Q Street is located at the northwest corner of 31st and Q Streets with its north wall approximately 55' north of the centerline of Q Street. The dimensions of the "L" shaped three story brick residence are approximately 50' for the nominally east-west leg and approximately 35' for the nominally north-south leg.
2. Foundations: The brick bearing walls are carried down as foundations for the house.
3. Wall construction: A chief feature of this wall bearing structure is modulation of the wall surface in both form

and texture. At the south and west elevations the basement level is surfaced with brownstone. This surfacing extends to the second floor window sill line at the entry (west) elevation and around the southwest circular tower. Further use of this sandstone occurs in a series of smooth or rough belt courses. Red brick wall features include a dentil-like band above the second floor windows, arched lintels on the tower windows, and a colonette band at the level of the third floor windows of the tower. In addition, brick colonette buttresses are placed at the two corners of the south elevation two story bay projection of the dining room leg.

4. Framing: As visible in the attic roof, framing is with 2" x 8" wood joists. Other framing is not visible.
5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: At the south side of the living room is a wood and stone porch giving access to the dining room. The two slope roof (to south and west) is wooden framed and is supported by four wood columns. These columns have simple unfluted shafts and bell-shaped capitals. The porch is surrounded by a gray-brown sandstone railing. Steps to the porch are located at the east half of the south side and the ascent of 7 stone risers is in a straight run up from south to north.

At the main entry (west elevation) the stoop and steps are of gray-brown sandstone. The four risers are bracketed by sandstone grid railings ended by rounded cone sandstone newel posts.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The main entry to the north of tower is fitted with a pair of wood single light vestibule doors and a 3' 2" x 7' seven panel wood door with a large glass light and transom light above.

The seven panel heavy wood door from the south porch to the dining room is 2' 11" x 7'.

- b. Windows and shutters: A variety of window sizes and shapes highlight the exterior. On the first

floor the living room has four 6/1 light double-hung wood sash with the upper sash being 1/3 the height of the lower sash. Both the lower light and the horizontal members of the sash are curved in correspondence to the circumferential curve of the tower. Over each of the windows is a blanked-out transom. In the dining room 1/1 light double-hung wood sash are used. The entry hall is lit by a pair of single casements with nine leaded lights. The main stairway is lit by a pair of 9/9 light double-hung wood sash at the first floor landing. The closet at the west side of the entry hall is lit by a pair of approximately 1' x 2' 6" six light fixed sash.

The second floor generally uses 1/1 light double-hung wood sash of approximately 6' 6" height. The three windows in the tower have both lights and horizontal members of the sash curved in conformity with the circumferential curve of the tower.

Windows on the third floor are 1/1 light double-hung wood sash. The five windows in the tower are of this type but have semicircular headed upper sash.

At both the tower and the south elevations all large windows on all three floors have internal folding shutters. Each window has a lower and an upper pair of two panel shutters, the lower pair having adjustable horizontal louvers.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The hipped roof is almost obscured by the conical roof of the tower at the southwest and the flat roof of the projecting bay at the southeast. Roof covering is with thin pieces of slate.
- b. Cornice, eaves: At the edge of the hipped roof at the south and the east there are metal ornamental gutter facings. At the tower the eaves are supported by single wood brackets. At the southeast the third floor bay projection is topped by a heavy balustrade supported by stone block brackets and ended at the east and west corners by pseudo-bartizans.

- c. Cupolas, dormers, towers: The one dormer of the house is located at the west roof slope and is fitted with a pair of 1/1 light double-hung sash. It is topped by a triangular pediment ornamented with a central rinceau motif. Attached to the upper corner of the dormer are pseudo-bartizan features.

C. Description of the Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The first floor plan of this asymmetrically planned house has an entry hall at the northwest, the living room at the southeast and a pantry at the northwest. This pantry is connected to the basement kitchen by a dumbwaiter at the southeast corner of the pantry.

The second floor has one bedroom each at the north, west and south, a study at the southwest, and a bath at the northeast.

On the third floor there are three bedrooms; one each at the northwest, southwest, and southeast. In addition there is a bath at the center of the east half of the house and a small kitchen has been added in the mid-20th century at the northeast corner of the plan.

The full basement contains, at present, a series of storage rooms and a laundry. Evidence of the use of the east half as a kitchen in the 19th century is to be found in the cast iron stove that remains.

- 2. Stairways: The 3' 9" wide half-turn main staircase is a major ornamental feature of the house and is located at the east side of the entry hall. The run to the second floor is seven risers up from south to north to the landing and then back 13 risers. The ascent to the third floor has a run of 12 risers up from south to north and a return of 6 risers.

Carving of the various wood appurtenances of the stairway at the first floor is generally quite rich. Three floor-ceiling posts at the west side of the stair visually establish the space of the stair as separate from that of the hall. These posts are decorated with floral carved wood bases and capitals. The balusters of the stairrun and the landing are closely spaced turned wood sections.

Both the posts and the balusters have been painted in the 20th century.

Additional minor stairs in the house include a service stair from the pantry to the first floor landing. It is a straight run up from south to north. Under the run of the main stair from the landing to the second floor a half-turn wood stair descends from the south to the north to the basement. On the third floor a corner winder stairway located between the southwest and the southeast bedroom ascends from west to east to the attic.

3. Flooring: The first floor retains its original narrow board oak flooring. At the second and third floors, however, oak parquet flooring in a checkerboard pattern has been added in the early 20th century.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are generally of painted or wall-papered plaster. The ceiling in the entry hall however is a grid pattern of square wood panels. It has been painted an off-white in the 20th century.
5. Doorways and doors: Door types vary from floor to floor. the third floor has simple four panel wood doors with single wood panel transoms, while the second floor has six panel wood doors with the same single panel transom.

At the first floor there are two sets of heavy wood sliding doors. A pair of 3' doors closes the opening between the entry hall and the living room and a set of 3' 6" doors closes the opening between dining and living spaces. Both sets of doors slide completely into wall pockets.

6. Decorative features and trim: Door trim varies in size and form from floor to floor. At the second and third levels it is 6" and 5" wide respectively. Upper corners are fitted with bulls eye square corner blocks. At the first floor the door trim is 6" wide. The doorways are crowned by a simple wood cornice molding, and corner blocks are ornamented with a four part leaf pattern wood appliques.

Molded top baseboards are 8" high at the third floor, 9 1/2" at the second floor and 11" at the first floor.

Additional trim includes an oak panelled wainscot in both the entry hall and the dining room. That in the dining room is 4' 1" high and that in the entry hall is 4' 5" high.

In both the dining room and the living room there are ceiling plaster features. These include a heavy unornamented cornice band and an approximately 2 1/2' x 2' molded lighting fixture base at the center of the ceiling of each room.

7. Notable hardware: Most of the original 19th century door and window hardware is still present. Of special note is the cast metal oriental geometric and floral patterned catch plates and keyhole plates of the sliding doors of the first floor.
8. Lighting: The major feature of note is the 19th century glass chandelier in the dining room. It is a gas fixture with four branches with glass hung in several concentric rings of several diameters. It was present in the house when it was purchased by Ernest Lewis in 1926.
9. Heating: Fireplaces with their ornamental mantelpieces provide foci for the major rooms. Those on the first floor are especially unique. The living room fireplace has a tile hearth and a tile facing with projecting garland band. The opening itself has a metal fireback and a round headed ornamental metal facing plate. The 6' x 4' high wood mantel has a straight line mental shelf supported by two free-standing floral decorated columns. In the dining room the fireplace opening has a tile hearth and a tile facing. The 6' x 4' high mantelpiece has a straight line shelf supported by two pilasters with foliate capitals.

All three second floor fireplaces have tiled hearths, tiled facings and wood mantelpieces. Typical is that of the south wall of the southwest study. It is fitted with seventeen 6" square aquamarine colored facing tiles. Those at the upper corners and at the center of the lintel are embossed with full face boys' heads. The hearth is of 3" square dark green glazed tiles edged by a 1/2" rosette band of green-brown tiles. The metal fireback is embossed with a floral pattern. The mantel is 4' 1" x 3' 11" high with a simple wood mantel shelf.

The fireplace at the north wall of the northwest bedroom has its tiled hearth and facing painted over with black. The 6" square facing tiles are floral patterned with the exception of those at the upper corners which are embossed with full face heads. The metal fireback is embossed with a rosette pattern. The mantelpiece is 5' 3" x 3' 11" high with a 3' 9" x 3' 11" overmantel mirror.

In the southeast bedroom the tiled face and tiled hearth fireplace has had its fireback removed and its mantel has been altered.

On the third floor the fireplace in the southeast bedroom is similar to those in the bedroom on the second floor. Its tile facing is blue and the upper corner tiles are full-face medusa heads. Its fireback is cast in a rosette pattern.

The other open fireplace on the third floor is at the north wall of the northwest bedroom. It is a 20th century addition in terms of its mantelpiece. This is of black marble 5' x 3' 8" with a semicircular headed opening.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: 3099 Q Street dominates the northeast corner of 31st Street and Q streets from its hillside site. It sits on an embankment approximately 4' above sidewalk grade at the south. Tudor Place is located to the northwest and the Lewis house formerly was fronted by companion large brick mansions at the southeast and southwest corners of 31st and Q.
2. Enclosures: Brick retaining walls were built in the mid-20th century at the south and west sidewalks. In the yard to the east there is an approximately 8' high brick wall to the north and a low snow fence to the east.
3. Outbuildings: Approximately 20' from the east wall of the house is a 20' deep and 18' wide sunken garage of early 20th century date. Its roof is level with the rear yard and its floor is 10' below rear yard grade. It is

entered from Q Street by a downward sloping concrete ramp. There is a flight of 15 concrete steps along the west side of the garage up from south to north to the rear yard level.

4. Walks: The house fronts onto two sidewalks; that at the south is concrete and that at the west is of brick. From the south walk a brick walk and steps lead to the entry at the west elevation. From the street at the southwest corner of the property, a series of 4 risers from south to north leads to a brick platform. From this, 5 brick risers ascend to the walk which leads past the tower to the entry steps at the west elevation. This arrangement supercedes a 19th century arrangement in which straight runs led from the west walk directly to the west entry and from the south walk directly to the south porch.
5. Landscaping: The house is framed on all three open sides (south, east and west) by large shade trees.

Prepared by William P. Thompson
Architect
Commission of Fine Arts
August, 1968



Mariner-Lewis House
early twentieth century view

Courtesy of Mrs. George Skinner



photo: J. Alexander

1968 view

Mariner-Lewis House
stair hall



photos: J. Alexander



dining room

APPENDIX

OLD GEORGETOWN ACT

Public Law 808 - 81st Congress - H.R. 7670
D.C. Code 5-801, 64 Stat. 903

An Act To regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there is hereby created in the District of Columbia a district known as "Old Georgetown" which is bounded on the east by Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from the Potomac River to the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, on the north by the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, Whitehaven Street and Whitehaven Parkway to Thirty-fifth Street, south along the middle of Thirty-fifth Street to Reservoir Road, west along the middle of Reservoir Road to Archbold Parkway, on the west by Archbold Parkway from Reservoir Road to the Potomac River, on the south by the Potomac River to the Rock Creek Parkway.

Sec. 2. In order to promote the general welfare and to preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest, exterior architectural features and examples of the type of architecture used in the National Capital in its initial years, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, before issuing any permit for the construction, alteration, reconstruction, or razing of any building within said Georgetown district described in section 1 shall refer the plans to the National Commission of Fine Arts for a report as to the exterior architectural features, height, appearance, color, and texture of the materials of exterior construction which is subject to public view from a public highway. The National Commission of Fine Arts shall report promptly to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia its recommendations, including such changes, if any, as in the judgement of the Commission are necessary and desirable to preserve the historic value of said Georgetown district. The said Commissioners shall take such actions as in their judgment are right and proper in the circumstances: Provided, That, if the said Commission of Fine Arts fails to submit a report on such plans within forty-five days, its approval thereof shall be assumed and a permit may be issued.

Sec. 3. In carrying out the purpose of this Act, the Commission of Fine Arts is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three architects, who shall serve as a board of review without expense to the United States and who shall advise the Commission of Fine Arts, in writing, regarding designs and plans referred to it.

Sec. 4. Said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with the aid of the National Park Service and of the National Park and Planning Commission, shall make a survey of the "Old Georgetown" area for the use of the Commission of Fine Arts and of the building permit office of the District of Columbia, such survey to be made at a cost not exceeding \$8,000, which amount is hereby authorized.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as superseding or affecting in any manner any Act of Congress heretofore enacted relating to the alteration, repair, or demolition of insanitary or unsafe dwellings or other structures.

Approved September 22, 1950.

The documentation and recording of these structures was begun in June 1968 under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Historic American Buildings Survey. William P. Thompson, formerly Assistant Professor and the architectural historian of the University of Kansas, is assuming the position of Assistant Professor of Architectural History at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada; Ellen J. Schwartz is a Graduate Assistant and candidate for a Master's degree in Art History at the University of Maryland. Editorial assistance was given by Daniel D. Reiff, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Fine Arts, Harvard University. Acknowledgement is made to the office of Walter G. Peter, Jr., and especially Robert Gray, for assistance in the preparation of several architectural surveys. Acknowledgement also should be made to the staff of the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Secretary, Charles H. Atherton. All photographs were taken by J. Alexander, Wheaton, Maryland. Plans were drawn by William P. Thompson.

